Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872. NUMBER 40.

ELECTION FOR ELECTORS OF A PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the *First Tuesday of November, 1872,* being the 5th day of said month, at which time TWENTY-NINE ELECTORS of a President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of John Nalon, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Disbone, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet in Grand Jury Room, in Court House, West Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph Mayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township; second division, at Beam's school house in said township.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, are of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for." Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in the Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st Section of said Act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a citizen of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, That all freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and who have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some one of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at an election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That all freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more then twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the third day after the day of the election, being on FRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

Oct. 11.-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

JOHN H. MURRAY.................JOS. M. DUNN

Murray & Dunn,

PROPRIETORS OF

PHENIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS,

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LIGHT CASTINGS

of every description.

The Various Styles of Stoves

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☞ All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-tf.]

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[ORIGINAL.]

A LEAF.

BY GEO. J. AKERS.

"I send you a leaf from the dear old maple tree which stands nearest the College building; and I think, maybe, it will recall associations from which you will derive some pleasure."—*Extract from a friend's letter.*

A leaf, a leaf from a maple tree!
Oh, what is a leaf like that to me?
Is it yellow, or brown, or fresh and green?
'Tis at best but a trifle to me, I ween.
Ah, no! ah, no! 'tis a book indeed,
To me, of earliest thought and creed;
Of memories sweet and of songs low-sung,
In the bright, glad days, when I was young;
Of a face all smiles, of a heart full warm—
Of a soul unwracked by sin's alarm.
Glad days! glad days! where be ye now?
Come, shed your light on my care-marked brow;
Come, tell me again of the hopes ahead;
But, ah!—I remember—those hopes are dead!
Aye, crushed are they; and the snow will fall,
And deep forever will hide them all.
You speak of pleasure, and tell me true
Of feelings sacred to me and you;
Of words once uttered, and vows once made,
Beneath that beautiful maple's shade.
Ah, yes! ah, yes! but my heart has turned;
For the future it hath in silence yearned;
And the maple tree and the bright, green grass,
I long had forgotten—alas! alas!
But, was it, you ask, for this I prayed,
As together we strolled on the grassy glade?
"Remember your vows thro' coming years;"
But those vows, thro' waiting and bitter tears,
Are blotted away, and the void is there,
The haunt of a demon they call despair.
But fear not, friend, tho' my heart be cold,
I cannot forget the days of old.
Tho' the boughs be stripped and the maple bare,
I oft in spirit will meet thee there;
And love to listen, tho' never to hear,
Thy voice of music upon my ear.

ALTOONA, October, 1872.

MY WIFE'S VISION.

At the time of which I write I was master of the brig Argonaut, sailing between Portland and Rio Janeiro, a matter of from sixty to seventy days length.

I had been married about two years to Emily Hasbrouk. My wife was a young woman of uncommon good sense, and had waited quietly at her mother's house in Cambridge until I was whole master of the Argonaut, and my wordly goods became sufficient wherewith to endow a wife, when we were married, after a long trial of mutual love and faith.

Between Emily and her mother there existed an unusual affection and intimacy. The two women were all that were left of a once large and prosperous family. Little by little the property had vanished, one by one the sons had died, and when old Captain Hasbrouk was lost down in the Gulf, his widow and one little child were left alone and poorly provided for. Like most New England women, Mrs. Hasbrouk knew how to make a little go a great way, and Emily was well educated. Mrs. Hasbrouk was like a mother to me always, and when I took Emily away on my first voyage after we were married, I think I was almost as near crying as my bride at leaving the dear old lady and the snug little home.

Emily was a wonderful sailor and made the voyage with me like an old tar, never being in the least affected by weather or waves, and always bright and cheerful.—"The captain's lady" was greatly admired by the crew for her strength of mind and "sea worthiness," and to me she was of course, a great joy and comfort, for I have always pitied the lonely sea-faring men who have to leave their wives ashore.

On the 3d of August we were preparing for another trip, and Emily and I went down to Cambridge to bid her mother good-by. We had a happy day together, and Mrs. Hasbrouk was looking so well and bright that I spoke of it, and complimented her on her good looks.

"Yes, George," she said, "I have never felt better, and if it were not that you are going to take Emily away again, I would say I never felt in better spirits. I only hope, my dear children, that we may all meet again in this way when you come home," she added with something of sorrow in her tone.

Emily kissed her, and told her that we all meant to be just so well and happy when we met again. "And don't mind, mammy dear, about writing to me, for George says there can be no communication between this and Rio before we shall be on our homeward trip."

"I cannot hear from you, my darling before I see you?" Mrs. Hasbrouk asked, as she walked to the little gate with us.

"Not unless my wraith should visit you," Emily said, laughingly thoughtlessly, as she gave her mother a final embrace.

Mrs. Hasbrouk's farewell to me was very loving and tender, as she blessed me and bade me take care of her darling child.—She always put Emily under my protection in this way, just as she had done at the time of our commencing the voyage of life together, so that I was perpetually having renewed the pride and humility of a new made husband when I was bidding Mrs. Hasbrouk farewell.

When we were in the cars, bound for Portland, Emily said to me, "It is such a comfort to me, George, to have seen mother looking so well before I sail." I was glad too and we started on our outward course with fine weather and light hearts.

We had a month of undisturbed clear sky. The wind blew especially for our benefit, and we were making an uncommonly swift passage. The crew had hardly enough work to occupy them, for the vessel almost sailed herself. Emily sat on deck most of the time, and did no end of worsted work and light reading, and in the moonlight nights she would keep out till midnight sometimes, singing and watching the waves in the shine, and the phosphorescence on the water.

We were prepared through all this easy time, for the foul weather to come, and when the wind shifted, and a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand began to rise, "We're awaitin' for the blow," said Jack Salt; and sure enough we had it for forty-eight hours, heavy and strong, and then it calmed down somewhat, and we took a run of rainy days, not fit for any but men to be out in.

Emily staid below, except once she put her head out of the companionway, all tied up in a hood, and smiling and nodding at me she said, "Ugh! how wet and nasty everything looks! even the sea seems more watery than it was before. I think I had better go down again, George. I shall not do for a deck hand." So she disappeared into our cabin.

On the night of Thursday, the 29th of September, five days out from Rio, I staid on deck rather later than usual, talking with the mate. It was a quiet night, drizzling a little, but the sea smoother than it had been for some time. Mr. Myles, the mate, who was rather a queer fellow, had been telling me some stories bordering on the supernatural, and had tried his best to make me give into his belief in the communication of departed spirits with this world. I turned down the cabin stairs with an incredulous shake of the head, and left him on deck with his watch.

I had bid Emily good-night at least two hours, when I left her to go on deck, and expected to find her asleep in her berth.—It was eleven o'clock when I left Myles at the ladder head, and I descended softly, not to disturb Emily. As I opened the door I could see that she was not in her berth, but it was not till I was fairly in the cabin that I saw her.

My wife was standing in the middle of the room, her black hair streaming round her. Her hands were clasped, and held a little in front of her bosom. Her face was as white as snow; her eyes were staring and blank, as though they saw nothing around her. Never have I beheld such awful anguish as her whole aspect showed.

"Emily! my wife!" I cried,

She gave a sort of a gasp.

"George, I have seen my mother!—my mother is dead!"

I caught her as she fell forward in a swoon.

When my dear wife returned to consciousness I tried to keep her as quiet as possible, but it seemed that she must unburden her mind of the awful revelation that had been made to her. I sat by her all that night and held her trembling hand in mine, and at last she told me how it had come.

My wife said: "I was ready to go to bed, but the ship rolled so little that I thought I would read awhile before I turned down the light. I suppose I had read about fifteen minutes, when suddenly I began to think of mother. I often do this; for somehow, when I am thinking of other things mother comes into my mind, and then I always say, 'She is thinking of me now, or talking about me to some one.' Gradually I took my eyes off the book, and raised them toward the door of the cabin, and there my mother stood before me.—She was very pale, as though she had been through some illness, and her hands were crossed upon her breast. I spoke to her: 'Mother, what is it?' She smiled, and waved her hand to me, and disappeared. I know that she is dead, and that I shall never see her again.'

Emily was strangely moved and excited throughout this recital. At first I was frightened, for I thought her mind must be affected in some way. But at last she became so calm and sad that I saw she really believed her mother to be dead. And I believed it too. Why should not two hearts so closely bound together as were Emily's and her mother's, be able to communicate to each other such great changes as the leaving the world? I believed Mrs. Hasbrouk's spirit had found means to tell her faithful daughter of its flight.

When we reached Rio, Emily caused mourning to be prepared, and our homeward voyage was not gladdened by my wife's songs. She was quite subdued by her sorrow and loss.

We reached Portland on the 20th of December, late in the afternoon. Emily found that a train left for Boston at four o'clock, and finally persuaded me to go with her to Cambridge.

"You can get back to Portland early enough in the morning, George dear," she said; "and I feel that I cannot rest till I have been to the dear old home, though it will be so changed and sad."

I tried to dissuade my wife from going until we had heard some particulars of the condition of her mother's house; for there might be strangers in it, and I thought it would be less trying to her to visit it by daylight, and after her mind was somewhat prepared to meet new people in her mother's place.

We went to Boston, however, and, taking a carriage, drove out to Cambridge. It was nearly ten o'clock when we reached the street on which Mrs. Hasbrouk's house stood.

My wife was shivering, more with restless dread than cold, as we drove up to the once happy little home. She was very quiet, though I knew she was powerfully affected.

The house seemed quite dark in front.

As we knocked (Emily had insisted on getting out of the carriage, and stood close to me)—as we knocked, the lock turned, and the door was thrown open. The hall was filled with light, and in the doorway, as bright and well as ever, stood Mrs. Hasbrouk, the same happy lady we had left five months before.

Emily, of course, went back to colors. We have never had the affair satisfactorily explained, but certainly Mrs. Hasbrouk was perfectly well during the whole time of our absence, and she had nothing to do with the appearance of her own ghost.

I think that Mr. Myles, to whom I afterward told the story, has disliked Mrs. Hasbrouk from that time.

A Russian Ghost Story.

In a certain village—so the story goes—there was a girl who hated work but loved gossip. So she never spun herself, but used to invite the other girls to her house where she feasted them and they spun for her. During one of these spinning feasts a dispute arose as to which of the party was the boldest.

"I'm not afraid of anything," said the lazy-bones.

"Well, then," said the spinners, "if you're not afraid, go through the graveyard into the church, take down the Holy Picture from the door, and bring it here."

"Very well," said she; "I'll bring it, only each of you must spin me a distaff full."

Well, she went to the church, took down the picture, and brought it home with her. But then the picture had to be taken back again, and the midnight had arrived. Who was to take it?

"Go on spinning, you girls," said the lazy-bone. "I'll take it back myself. I'm not afraid of anything!"

So she went back to the church and replaced the picture. As she passed through the graveyard on her return, she saw a corpse in a white shroud sitting on a tomb. It was a moonlight night, and everything was visible. She went up to the corpse and pulled its shroud off. (Its hour for stirring hadn't arrived, perhaps.) Then she went home carrying the shroud with her.

After supper, when everybody had gone to bed, all of a sudden the corpse tapped at the window saying. "Give me my shroud! give me my shroud!" The other girls were frightened out of their wits. But the lazy-bones took the shroud opened the window, and said:

"There, take it!"

"No," replied the corpse, "take it to the place you took it from."

Just then a cock crowed, and the corpse vanished.

Next night, at the same hour, after all the spinners had gone to their own homes, the corpse came again, tapped at the window, and said:

"Give me my shroud!"

Well, the girl's father and mother opened the window and offered the corpse its shroud, but it cried:

"No! Let her carry it back to the place she took it from."

Just then the cock began to crow—the corpse disappeared. Well, next day they sent for the priest and told him the whole story, and implored him to help them. The priest reflected awhile, then told the girl to come to mass the next day. So in the morning she went to mass. The service begun. Numbers of people came to it. But just as they were going to sing the "Cherubim Song" a terrible whirlwind arose. And it caught up the girl in the air, and then flung her down on the ground. And straightway disappeared from sight; nothing was ever found of her except her black hair.

A DANDY city chap spending a few weeks in this county with a farmer friend, asked to be permitted to "abstract the lacteal fluid from the bovine group at eventide." As soon as the farmer found out that all he wanted was to milk the cows some night, he cheerfully assented, gave him a kicking cow to begin on, and with other members of his family seated himself on the barn yard fence to see the fun. Hardly had the tight pantalooned chap began to pull on the peculiar natural appendages which all who desire to milk must manipulate, (except milkmen who live near a pond) when the patient cow looked around and saw the "what-is-it" at her side.—Fetching him a wipe in the eyes with her tail, she at the same time projected her hind foot with lightning rapidity, and while the milker was balancing on his ear in a brown mud-puddle the sportive cow sent the milk pail spinning after him. Our hero says farming is a fraud.

A PROUD MAN'S BONES.—Of all the vices which disfigure the human soul, not one is more foolish than pride. Its folly was practically illustrated by that surely old cynic, Diogenes who while examining a heap of bones, was accosted by Alexander the Great.

"What are you looking for?" asked the proud monarch.

"For the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of the slaves," replied philosophe.

If the cynic was rude, he was also right. In the end the king and the slaves are alike. As both come alike naked into the world, so both leave it alike naked. Both come and go with nothing. How foolish then for the one to lord it over the other during the brief interval between the cradle and the grave! The proudest man on earth is only dust. Why should we despise his fellows who are made of the same destiny. Consider this O proud heart, and take lessons of Christ, who was meek and lowly in heart.

THE last thing out—out of debt.

A STATUE THAT WINKED.

In the spring of 184– the dramatic company of John S. Potter, a veteran, who has got himself in and out of more tight places than any other man alive, found themselves dead broke in a one-horse town in Lower Canada. When show people do a slim business landlords are imperative and exacting, and, in this case, so urgent were the demands of the publican who gave them bed and board, something had to be done immediately. Potter called the company together, and after discussing their situation pro and con, proposed that they should get up an exhibition of wax figures, to be represented by the different members of the company.

"I don't see it," said the heavy villain of the establishment.

"That pork won't boil," joined in the low comedy man.

Miss Cleopatra Mellville, the leading lady, thought it would lower the dignity of the profession.

"Hem," said Potter, "I think the profession is pretty well lowered now, and it is the only chance I can see to make a raise."

After arguing the point for some time, the company finally agreed to the manager's suggestion. He arranged that a huge crate and three or four large dry goods boxes should come rumbling up the main street of the town about noon the following day. There were many eager inquiries of what was in the wind from the astonished populace, and it was soon noised about that it was Barnum's great show of waxed figures from the city of New York.

Of course the boxes were full of sawdust, and the only statues about the place were the various members of J. S. Potter's company. There was a terrible excitement about the town during the day, and the doors of the hall were shut to all inquisitive intruders. Handbills were extensively circulated, explaining the statues about to be exhibited to the free and enlightened citizens of the town—were perfect models of the sculptor's art. There was so much excitement that the manager had not a doubt he would reap a golden harvest. It required a short rehearsel before the doors were opened to a discriminating public. A rope was stretched across that portion of the hall where the statues were to take their positions, for fear that too close an investigation might be made, and the trick discovered. This precaution and several large placards of "Hands off" it was tho't would make everything secure.

"Heigh ho!" exclaimed the charming Miss Cleopatra Mellville, who represented the Scotch heroine, Lady Helen Mar—"how long must I keep this dreadful awkward position, I shall faint or something, I know I shall, if they quiz me too closely.'

"Don't do anything of the kind, my dear, because it would be injudicious in the extreme. I shall not run the performance more than an hour, my love," said the manager, with a winning smile. "Mighty good practice for Evaline," said the general utility man, who had taken his place as the Marquis De Layfayette.

"Suppose that a fellow should happen to sneeze," exclaimed George Washington represented by the heavy tragedian of the company.

"Or somethihg bite him and he had to scratch himself," resounded low comedy, the Napolean of the galaxy.

"Gentleman," said the worthy manager, "for the honor of the profession I hope that nothing of the kind will occur. Come, come, take your places and let every one remain as immovable as the Pygmalion statue, for the time being. There is a rush at the door, and we are going to have a nice house-full.

The audience poured in by twos, threes and half dozens, and soon the hall was at least three-quarters full.

"Takes Barnum to get up things right," said a stout, red-faced man, to his better-half. "If that statty of Geo. Washington isn't the tallest kind of sculpin, I'd like to know what is."

"And so natural," suggested his wife.

"Natural, you may well say that. I never saw anything so natural in the whole course of my life."

Many were the compliments passed upon the charming Cleopatra Mellville, in the disguise of Lady Helen Mar—such as "Ain't she sweet?"—"Pretty critter, I'd like to kiss her."—"She looks good enough to eat," etc. The wax figure show brought money into the manager's pocket, and would have proved a decided success had not an inquisitive countryman made too long an examination of Napolean Bonaparte.

The poor actor stood the investigator's stare as long as human nature could endure it, and finally was obliged to wink his eyes. The astonishment depicted in the countenance of the countryman could not have been more if he had seen a dead man come to life. "Thunder and mars!" he exclaimed, "come this way, Sam. Here's a precious go, and no mistake"

"What's the matter, Jake?" said his friend elbowing his way through the crowd from the other side of the room.

"Matter enough, darn me if Bonaparte didn't wink!"

"Ha, ha!" roared Sam. "I didn't think that you would be tight so early in the evening."

"I am as sober as a judge, Sam. If he didn't wink you may cut off my head and boil it up for chowder!"

"Gammon and spinage! Do you pretend to say that wax stattys can wink?"

"I don't know much about the general run of that kind of cattle, but I'll be blamed if this one didn't flop his eyelids, and what's more, it's an even bet, he will do it again. Just you get on the other side of him, Sam, and we'll both give a good, long, steady look."

A ten minute's stay put Napoleon Bonaparte into a state of excruciating pain.—The case was a desperate one and he felt that he had to wink again or die. Nerving himself for the act, he planted a tremendous sockdologer on the nose of the inquisitive Jake, and bolted for the door. Lady Helen Mar followed suit, and La Fayette and Washington did not lag behind sufficiently long for the audience to recover from their astonishment.

It so turned out that the people of the town took the wax figure show as a good joke, and the company, after paying bills, went on their way rejoicing.

THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.—The Baltimore Bridge Company, the President of which, Colonel C. Shaler Smith, so well known to all our citizens, has just obtained a crowning triumph—the bridging of a mighty chasm in the heart of the Andes Mountains.

The Verrugas Viaduct is on the Lima and Oroya Railroad, in the Andes of Peru. The structure is remarkable for being the highest of the kind in the world, and for surpassing all others of the same class in its perfect system of bracing and connections. The viaduct crosses a mountain torrent called the Ague de Verrugas, in a wild and picturesque locality 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The structure consists of four deck spans of the Fink type of truss, three of which are 110 feet long, and one, the central span 125 feet long. The spans rest on piers built of wrought-iron columns. The piers are fifty feet long by fifteen feet wide on top.—There being three piers, the total length of the viaduct is 575 feet. The piers are the principal feature of interest and are respectively 145 feet, 252 feet, and 187 feet high. Each pier consists of twelve legs, which in plan form a rectangle. The legs are composed of a series of wrought-iron six-segment columns, in length of twenty-five feet, connections being made by cast-iron joint-boxes having tenons on each end running into the column. The tenons and the face of casting against which the columns bears are machine-dressed, so as to obtain an accurate fit and perfect bearing surface. The columns have an exterior diameter of twelve inches. Compared with other works of a similar type, such as the Crumlin viaduct, which has hitherto borne off the palm, it is far ahead, both in magnitude and perfection of details.—*St. Charles (Mo.) Cosmos.*

THREE CHEERS FOR THE PREACHER.—At a certain place on a Methodist circuit, in this county, an enterprising preacher stopped for a week last winter, to stir up some religious interest. Other veteran preachers had been there before him, but their efforts had been unavailing in the direction of a revival. The point was considered as lost to religious instruction or conversion. But the new preacher pitched in with much zeal. He held meetings every night for a week, preached long and strong; got his mourners' bench ready, and called upon seekers of religion, but none appeared. Night after he appealed to them to seek salvation, but, though the congregations were large, none appeared at the mourners' benches. The meetings were kept up for a week, and finally the preacher got discouraged. But he said he would try it one more night. That night came, and with it a big congregation. The preacher was eloquent, and wound up with an exhortation inviting persons forward to the seekers' benches. Not one rose. The preacher waited and pleaded, but no one moved. Finally he said he would have to abandon his effort; that he had tried hard to produce conviction, but no one was moved. He had now made his last appeal, and after a few mild, kind words, he sat down. At this juncture a tall son of the soil arose and said that the preacher had been working hard, and had labored faithfully with them, and now, as a token of their appreciation and respect for him, he moved that the congregation give the preacher three cheers, which was carried.—*Ironton (O.) Register.*

IF I ONLY HAD CAPITAL.—"If I only had capital," said a young man, as he puffed a ten cent cigar. "I would do something."

"If I only had capital," said another, as he walked away from the dramshop. "I would go into business."

Young man with a cigar, you are smoking away your capital. You from the dramshop are drinking yours and destroying your body at the same time. Dimes make dollars. Time is money. Don't wait for a fortune to begin with. Our men of power and influence did not start with fortunes. You, too, can make your mark if you will, but you must stop squandering your money, and spending your time in idleness.

IN order to rid one's premises of bugs, genius has invented a novel and ingenius plan. All the appertures in a room are stopped but one, at which the deadly bug-buster is placed. By exhausting the receiver a current of air is produced strong enough to draw all the vermin out of the room, through the air pump, into the hopper, where they are put under the influence of chloroform, and stabbed in the back with a pitchfork. If any of our home house-keepers desire further information on the subject, they should send for circulars to the office of the Patent Bug-Buster and Vermin Annihilator Company, enclosing one cent for postage, and a sample or samples of the bugs that are to be destroyed. The post office will not take anything in the bug line larger than a kitten. Full-sized bugs must be sent by express.

A MILK dealer who, on opening a can of milk, found a large bullfrog swimming about, sent word to the farmer who supplied him, that he thought his milk strainer was entirely too coarse.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - November 1, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

ELECTORS.

Edgar Cowan, George W. Skinner, Seldin Marvin, S. Gross Fry, John S. Miller, Thomas J. Barger, Stephen D. Anderson, John Moffet, George R. Berrell, Edward Nickleson, Isaiah B. Houpt, Samuel A. Dyer, Jesse G. Hawley, Hiram B. Swarr, Bernard Reilly, John Knecht, Frederick W. Gunster, David Lowenberg, James McKnight, Henry Welsh, Henry J. Stahle, Robert W. Christy, William F. Logan, William A. Galbraith, Frederick M. Robinson, John R. Wilson, Philip H. Stephenson, John T. Bard, George W. Miller.

THERE is but one Democratic Electoral Ticket in the field in this State, that which is printed at the head of this paper. It is composed of the leading and representative men of the State. The only choice of the people of Pennsylvania is between this ticket and that pledged to the re-election of Grant. Where is the true and earnest Democrat who will fail to go to the polls and cast his vote for the Democratic Electoral Ticket?

OUR Democratic friends, notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat we sustained at the October election, produced through bribery, fraudulent voting, false returns, etc., should determine, every man of them, to vote at next Tuesday's election. Voting is not only a privilege, but it is a duty, and Democrats are always ready and willing to do their duty. Let them also show to the opposition that, although defeated, they are not demoralized.

THE importance of a few votes has received a new and striking illustration in the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, where it seems the vote for Shanks (Rep.) was 4,506, and for Neff (Dem.) 4,501—Shanks' majority, 5! That was almost as close work as once occurred in Massachusetts when Marcus Morton was elected Governor by one majority. Such incidents should serve to impress upon every citizen the importance of exercising the right of suffrage. Let no man think it is unimportant whether he votes. One State may decide the result of the Presidential election, and one vote may determine to which candidate the electoral vote of that State shall be given.

THE following is among the many observations which show that this State may yet be carried for Greeley and Brown. The *New York World* of Monday says:

The Harrisburg *Patriot* shows that there were in some forty counties out of the sixty-six in Pennsylvania thirty odd thousand Democrats who failed to vote at the recent election in that State. Even with the portentous frauds practised in Philadelphia, the Radical majority was but 35,000; and as the same amount of money lavished in October cannot be spent in November—the administration, even with the Federal Treasury behind it, having too many calls elsewhere for that—it amounts to demonstration that the State can be carried against Grant by the polling of the Democratic vote withheld upon the 8th inst. Even allowing that half of Hartranft's alleged majority of 35,000 was genuine, the polling of a full Democratic vote next month can carry the State by 12,000 majority. Let it be done, and that it may be done let every Democrat in the Keystone State vote.

BEFORE the next number of the *Freeman* is printed the Presidential contest will have been decided. We trust that every Democrat in Cambria county will consider it his sacred duty to go to the polls on next Tuesday, and, by voting for Horace Greeley, enter his protest against the present lawless and corrupt administration. What if we are defeated in this State in November, as we were in October, by fraud and villainy! Let every true and fearless Democrat show by his vote that he is still unconquered, and that he will never give up the good fight. As we said last week, the Radicals of this county boast that they will carry Cambria for Grant. We gave the able and accomplished Buckalew a clear majority of 707 over the corrupt tool of the Cameron Ring. Shall that majority be reversed next Tuesday? It is for the unbought Democracy of this sterling county to say. Democrats of Cambria, once more to the front! Do your duty, and having again fearlessly performed it, let the consequences to the future of the country rest where they will properly belong.

HON. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died in Pittsburgh on Saturday afternoon of dropsy, after an illness of about three months. His death, though sudden to the public, was not unexpected to his personal friends. Mr. Johnston was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1848 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Shunk. His majority was the smallest any candidate ever received for the Governorship in this State, being only 302 votes in a total of over three hundred thousand. In 1851, just previous to the expiration of his term, he was again the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by William Bigler by a majority of 8,465. After the formation of the Republican party Mr. Johnston became connected with that organization, but he followed the fortunes of Andrew Johnston, from whom he had, just previous to the celebrated Wigman Convention of 1866, received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the port of Philadelphia. He took a very prominent part in the Wigwam Convention, to which he had been appointed a delegate at large from Pennsylvania. On retiring from the Custom House he disappeared from public view until the recent election, when he was one of the opposition candidates for Congress in the Twenty-third district of this State, receiving 7,000 votes.

IT is confidently hoped that upon the assembling of the Legislature Hon. Samuel Henry will make it his first business to have a bill passed providing for the appointing of a commission to open the accounts of the Auditors and Poor-House Directors, and bring to light the vast volume of frauds perpetrated on the taxpayers of our county for many years back.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

We also confidently hope that Samuel Henry will comply with the imperative demand of the *Tribune*. When Samuel Henry prepares the bill suggested by Geo. T. Swank, we hope it will not be as self-stultifying as Henry's bill was at the last session in reference to the collection of taxes in Cambria county. We request Samuel Henry, when he has prepared the bill referred to by the *Tribune*, and when Henry *is sure that it is all right and that it can be legally executed*, that he will see to it that George T. Swank's name is inserted in the bill as one of the contemplated commission. Swank has been blowing his horn for two years about frauds in the Commissioners' office and in the Poor House Directors' management of that institution. Here is his glorious opportunity, and we hope, for his own reputation as the leading radical editor in Cambria county, that, unlike Othello's, his occupation is not gone. If Henry passes Swanks bill, then we demand that Swank and not Henry shall make the charges good by competent proof. The County Commissioners court and invite the investigation.

George T. Swank, who has been the head and front of this offending, is and has been after an office in this county ever since he was removed by the Supreme Court from the position of Clerk of the District Court of Cambria county. Now let his friend, Samuel Henry, in Swank's proposed act only provide that Swank shall be one of the commission to investigate the alleged fraud, and let Henry *make it sure* in his bill, *if he can*, that Swank shall be well paid. If *that* is only done, then "everything will be lovely and the goose will hang high."

We calmly await the dreadful results of the bill to be passed by Samuel Henry at the suggestion of so pure and honest a politician as the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*. If Samuel Henry cannot prepare a bill for the contemplated purpose, then let him call to his aid his particular counsellor and friend, George T. Swank, the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*.

—Hon. Anthony Anna has failed as yet to come to time with a reply to our question why he refused to sign the Auditors' annual report last winter. Perhaps some of his friends will make answer for him.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

When will the *Tribune* cease harping on this matter? The same reference to Anthony Anna has appeared in that paper so frequently that it no longer attracts the slightest attention, and unless the editor of the *Tribune* has sent a copy of his paper regularly to Mr. Anna, we doubt whether that gentleman is aware of the extreme anxiety of that paper on the subject. What business has the *Tribune* with the reasons which induced Anthony Anna to withhold his signature from the report of the Auditors' last winters on the accounts of the Poor House Directors? We do not ourselves know what were his reasons, but, from our knowledge of his character, we are convinced that they were entirely satisfactory to himself. Mr. Anna has not seen proper to make them public, nor was it at any time necessary that he should do so. The Auditors' Report was published and was and still is open to examination, and if there was anything flagrantly wrong or dishonest in it, why does not the *Tribune* expose it? Mr. Anna's reasons are with himself, and whatever they were he will not, we think, gratify the curiosity so frequently manifested by the editor of the *Tribune* on this subject. We had supposed that the re-election of John Bloch as one of the Directors of the Poor and of Anthony Anna as County Commissioner would have quieted the uneasiness of the *Tribune* but it seems that we were sadly mistaken. That paper appears to have Anthony Anna and the Poor House accounts on the brain, and we suppose that time only will effect a cure. Until then its readers will have to bear with the best grace possible its frequent reference to this thread-bare subject.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1872.—In obedience to instructions from the state committee, as set forth in the following resolution: "That the chairman of the state central committee be authorized to appoint a committee to investigate all alleged frauds committed in October, and to prosecute upon reasonable and probable cause," I have appointed the following named gentlemen, who will respectively take notice of their selection. Those residing outside of the city of Philadelphia will at once enter into correspondence with Hon. Richard Vaux, chairman, 250 Walnut street, Philadelphia: Hon. Richard Vaux, chairman; John O. James, esq., Philadelphia; J. Rinaldo Sank, esq., Philadelphia; Henry S. Hagert, esq., Philadelphia; George R. Berrell, esq., Philadelphia; Hon. H. B. Wright, Luzerne; Hon. John D. Stiles, Lehigh; Daniel Nieman, esq., Northampton; William D. Moore, esq., Allegheny; Joseph L. Lare, esq., Allegheny; E. B. Dougherty, esq., Beaver; R. L. Muench, esq., Dauphin; William H. Witte, esq., Montgomery; Henry Carpenter, esq., Lancaster; H. J. Hendler, esq., Schuylkill; John B. Bratton, esq., Cumberland; Jos. Hemphill, esq., Chester; Nathan C. James, esq., Bucks; William S. Black, esq., Lawrence; D. W. Hutchinson, esq., Erie, and R. B. Brown, esq., Clarion.

The chairman (Mr. Vaux) is herewith empowered to add to the number of said committee whenever he shall deem the same expedient.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman.

THIS from the Huntingdon *Globe*: "A fellow by the name of Swank, editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, says Greeley 'is an old white coated fraud.' That opinion of Swank will no doubt completely destroy Greeley's prospects in Cambria, and secure for Swank the position of segar-lighter to President Grant."

The Liberals in Council.

The Necessity of Continuing the Fight—A Patriotic Address—Read, Ponder and Act.

TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Whatever causes have produced the disastrous results of the October election in Pennsylvania, the liberal republicans owe it to their sincere convictions and to their truly representative and eminent candidates, to give earnest battle for the triumph of both in the November contest. The men who have braved power and all the appliances of modern political vengeance to restore republicanism and the nation to self government, to integrity in public administration, and to peace, will not falter in the struggle because the exhausting effect of discipline and authority have achieved a temporary and doubtful victory. Whether wholly the result of fraud or not, the success of October is so stained with debauchery of the ballot that the people are taught in more unmistakable tones than ever before the impertative necessity of a new departure in their political policy if they would preserve their free institutions. With a polluted ballot, and political power enforcing subserviency to its will, submission by the citizen is a crime against liberty and law.

The liberal republican movement was not a mere expedient for a national contest.—It was called into existence by the encroachments of authority upon the dearest prerogatives of the people. When the honest criticism of sincere and eminent republican statesmen invoked administration resentment; when to question the fitness of subordinate officers, or to expose corruption, and demand integrity in official trust, made those who fought the battles of the people aliens and strangers to administrative favor; when to resist the usurpation of legislative powers by the executive, was to invite the promotion of superserviceable senators, and the degradation of the Sumners and Trumbulls of the party; and when to declare for free and honest government in the southern states, was to provoke an administration demand for a new era of sectional hate, many devoted republicans were compelled to choose between faithless and unmanly submission, or such independent political action as would warn the country of the dangers which threaten it.

A bloody struggle of four years' duration for the unity of the states left us the usual legacies of protracted war. The extreme arbitrary power necessary in seasons of grave public peril not only lingered after the union had been saved by the heroism of the people, but had steadily made new demands upon a reluctant but too often obedient congress. To-day, with peace and civil authority supreme wherever the citizens exercise their just powers without official or military restraint, ours has ceased to be a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and we must declare that the chief obstacle to successful government and law is the dangerous centralizing tendencies of administrative authority.

Our country would be at variance with all similar history of other nations, if corruption, and its innumerable kindred public wrongs, had not entrenched themselves in power, while a patriotic people struggled for the safety of their government. It has boldly seized the absolute control of political organizations in a number of states, and is enabled to make ambition obedient to its exacting demands. It has, also, under color of law, made debauchery and fraud a part of the regular machinery of elections, by which it insolently defies the popular will, and gives open immunity to organize crime.

In a contest so unequal it is not surprising that here in Pennsylvania, the chief citadel of perverted authority, we have lost the first battle of this great conflict. If it has been won by fraud, or by corruption, or by the assaults of power, or by all combined, as it undoubtedly has been, the necessity of the liberal movement is completely vindicated, and the necessity for its perfected organization and more determined efforts for the future must challenge the judgment of every patriotic citizen.—Its mission of national, state and municipal regeneration is one that no temporary defeat can overthrow, and no combination of political elements can avert its early decisive triumph. It is the cause of free government, the cause of honest administration, the cause of the people, the cause of peace, and to doubt its success would be to doubt the enduring attributes of freedom.

We must battle now, and battle ever, for victory, for it is within our reach. If we shall fail to-day, let our ranks be unbroken and strengthened to-morrow; and as surely as right must triumph over wrong, so surely will we bear our cause to success. Our platform has extorted the unequalified approval of all parties, and our candidates most fitly represent the principles so frankly and patriotically declared. Horace Greeley taught the country the lessons of Cincinnati when popular prejudice and sectional passion resisted the peace and union for which we had made countless sacrifices, and now, whether he or his compepitor shall administer the government, his wise and liberal statesmanship will be confessed as the country advances over the hatreds of war to national reconciliation. Of his eminent abilities, his sincere devotion to the whole people, his blameless integrity, his honest respect for the popular will and his antagonism to all usurpations by executive authority we need not speak. His opinions are unconcealed and known to all, and his patriotism and fidelity need no vindication in any section of his country or of the civilized world. With such a man to administer the government, none but those who fear the crucibile of honest authority could have reason for alarm. Earnestly devoted to the interest of industry and legitimate trade in all their varied channels, and struggling, as he ever did and ever will, for the prosperity and harmony of every section, his election to the Presidency would be the crowning triumph of peace.

Liberals of Pennsylvania! **This cause is worthy of your noblest efforts. Let our ranks be closed up, and let every liberal vote be polled in November next. If all who sincerely desire its triumph shall do their duty, a regenerated nation will be our reward.**

By order of the liberal republican state committee.

A. K. M'CLURE, Chairman, Philad'a.
WM. H. RUDDIMAN, Philadelphia.
LAMBERT THOMAS, Philadelphia.
HENRY L. WALLACE, Philadelphia.
GEORGE WYLIE, Philadelphia.
ROBERT MORRIS, Philadelphia.
JAMES KING, Allegheny.
THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Allegheny.
G. STENGLE, Allegheny.
J. DUTTON STEELE, Montgomery.
GEORGE W. STOUT, Northampton.
E. H. RAUCH, Lancaster.
DANIEL LALBFUS, Carbon.
GEORGE H. IRVIN, Dauphin.
GORDON F. MASON, Bradford.
THOMAS J. JORDAN, Lycoming.
ISAAC BENSON, Potter.
S. B. ROW, Clearfield.
JACOB R. BUSSER, York.
WILLIAM LEWIS, Huntingdon.
JAMES PILLOW, Butler.
WM. STEWART, Mercer.
JOSHUA DOUGLASS, Crawford.
WM. J. GILLINGHAM, Philadelphia.
HENRY L. CAKE, Philadelphia.
H. TIEDEMAN, Philadelphia.
E. T. CHASE, Philadelphia.
G. W. RIDDLE, Allegheny.
N. RAIBOR, Allegheny.
FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Chester.
M. C. BOYER, Montgomery.
J. GEORGE SELTZER, Berks.
N. ELLMAKER, Lancaster.
E. J. MOORE, Lehigh.
GEORGE CORAY, Luzerne.
J. C. DELEZENNE, Wayne.
J. B. EARL, Cameron.
CHARLES HOWER, Snyder.
D. S. DUNHAM, Blair.
JOHN S. GRAYHILL, Juniata.
R. W. DOWNEY, Greene.
DAVID BARCLAY, Armstrong.
L. D. DAVIS, Venango.
M. B. LOWRY, Erie.
F. A. SHUGART, Warren.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1872.

Get Out the Vote.

The Democratic and Liberal State Committees of Indiana recently met at Indianapolis and resolved to prosecute the pending canvass with renewed pluck and energy and determination. The chief effort will be to bring up such lagging Democrats as endangered the result by remaining from the polls in October, and so appealing to their better instincts that a great cause shall not be put in jeopardy through party prejudice or personal whim. Let the Democrats of Pennsylvania stick a pin just here and go and do likewise.—Laggard Democrats remained from the polls in this State at the late elections in sufficient numbers to suffer Mr. Buckalew and the ticket to be defeated. That fact is now clearly demonstrated. If a full Democratic vote had been polled, all the cheating of the "Ring," gigantic as it was, would not have saved Hartranft and Allen. They would have been beaten by more than ten thousand. The official returned majority for Hartranft is 35,627. When the whole number of Democratic votes cast at the election of the year, is compared with the total of 1868, it is shown that 49,049 Democrats failed to poll their ballots at a time when the honor and integrity of the State, the peace and perpetuity of the republic are trembling in the balance. This caused the defeat. Philadelphia was short 16,662 in her Democratic vote; Schuylkill, 1,624; York, 1,126; Montgomery, 936; Indiana 324; Fayette, 446; Columbia, 469; Chester, 610; Bucks, 751; Berks, 859; Adams, 410, and other counties in various proportions. In forty counties, the Democratic vote fell below that cast in 1868. "In the remaining twenty-six counties," says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, "the five per cent. natural increase was fully polled, and in a few instances was exceeded. In some of the counties there was a heavy Liberal vote, but in the oil and coal regions and in Allegheny and Philadelphia, the natural increase must be greater than five per cent. Taking these things into consideration we must allow for a Liberal vote of at least 12,000, which supplies the place of as many more Democratic absentees, and for an increase over and above the natural increase of five per cent. already estimated, of about 5,000 in the oil and coal regions and the great cities, and thus we account for 17,000 additional Democratic absentees scattered throughout the State, including the counties in which the natural increase of five per cent. was apparently polled. We, therefore, have an aggregate of 49,049 Democrats absent from the polls at the late election."

When these facts are clearly understood they answer the question constantly asked by Democrats, what is to be done now? Too many look upon the result of the late contest as closing all avenues through which the Democrats and Liberals of this State can approach a victory in November, and either throw down their arms, or indulge in mournful and dispiriting croakings over the future. "It is of no use to vote," "our votes will not be counted," "there is too much money in the State," are current phrases in the mouths of certain parties. It was because Democrats did not vote on the second Tuesday of October that we are in the present condition, that Hartranft is elected and Cameron triumphant. Had they voted, Cameron would have been beaten, and also his State ticket. Had they voted, all of them, they could not have been counted out. That would have been an impossibility. Because there has been and is money in the State Treasury for the purpose of debauching voters, that is no reason why Democrats should absent themselves from the polls. On the contrary, it is the best possible reason why they should muster in their strength, not a man absent, and crush a party which will employ money as one of the agencies to debauch the ballot-box and crush out the rights of freemen in this State.

These reasons are insufficient. They do not constitute a platform on which a Democrat can safely stand, especially at this crisis in the fate of his party and country. He is bound to vote, by all considerations of principles and policy. All Democrats agree that General Grant should be defeated. He will be if this State casts it vote for the opposing candidate. That vote can be so cast by every Democrat in the State going to the polls at the Presidential election. Figures, which cannot lie, prove this position in a clear, incontestible manner. The point is apparent to every man who will look at the evidence presented as to the numbers of stragglers from the line at the last election. The mission of the party then, at the present time, is, "to get out the vote." If that is done, the Democratic electoral ticket will be chosen in Pennsylvania, and Grant defeated. To do this, every Democrat must put his shoulder to the wheel. The "Old Guard" need no urging. They will move upon the enemy's line at the appointed time. But the tardy, the lukewarm, the hesitating must be appealed to in this matter in an earnest manner. This is no time for Democrats to hold back in the traces. It needs pressing forward into the collar to move the car of success in this State. Our allies, the Liberals, are solid, energetic, determined. They will poll their vote to a man. **The responsibility for success or defeat thus rests upon the Democrats of Pennsylvania. They can elect Grant, and perpetuate the present infamous government. They can defeat General Grant, and restore the government to the hands of honest agents.—Democrats of Pennsylvania meet your duty like intelligent, patriotic men! Go to the polls at the coming election, every man of you, cast the whole strength of the party, and the work is done. Pennsylvania demands this at your hands, and so do the Democrats of the nation. Skulk this duty, and both the party and the State are disgraced.**—*The Age.*

THE hope that we had seen the worst of the horse epidemic, says the New York *World* of Tuesday, has proved delusive, as yesterday showed a decided and alarming increase of the disease. The gravest inconvenience is being felt in business circles, and the various car companies are compelled to withdraw their carriages to such an extent as to seriously impede all travel. The evil has already reached such a height that the Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution authorizing the various companies to propel the cars by dummy engines. Other cities are even worse off. In Norwich, Conn., scarcely a horse is to be seen, the teams being drawn by men and oxen. In South Boston the horse-cars are also drawn by men, while Rochester has fallen back upon running the fire-engines by hand. The disease is spreading everywhere. Philadelphia, Buffalo, Paterson, N. J., Binghamton, Providence, R. I., Oswego, Albany, Watertown, Bangor, Me., and many other places are adding their notes to the prevailing cry of distress.

James Anthony Froude.

This distinguished historian is now in this country, and is delivering a course of lectures on British rule in Ireland. He of course views the matter from an English stand-point, and justifies all the wrongs which for centuries England has inflicted on the people of the Emerald Isle. It will be hard for Mr. Froude, able and talented though he is, to bring the great body of the American people to his way of thinking upon this subject. Our people believe in the right of local self-government, and they believe if this principle was applied to Ireland to-day it would prove a benefit to England as well as to the Irish people. There is no one who desires to see Ireland set up as an independent kingdom or a republic. No necessity for that now exists. But she should have the right, through a home parliament, to enact her own local laws. We believe that this right accorded to Ireland would make her the most loyal portion of the British empire. In this way England could bind Ireland to her for all time to come. When Mr. Froude tells an American audience that England's course toward Ireland in the past has been actuated by political necessity, he flies in the face of history. There never yet existed any necessity for the proscriptive course by England towards the Catholics of Ireland. Mr. Froude must know that at one time in the history of Ireland, and it was not in what modern writers style the "dark ages" either, a price was offered by the laws made by an English parliament for the government of Ireland, upon the head of Catholic priests. This too, when, as now, the great body of the Irish people were devout Catholics. When Henry VIII. cut loose from the Roman Catholic Church, followed by the great body of the English bishops and clergy, all Ireland, her bishops, her clergy and people stood by the old faith, and they have clung to it from that day to this. For this they have suffered ages of persecution. The apostate king used all his power to destroy Catholicism in Ireland, and subsequent sovereigns and Parliaments of England have done the same. Can this system of wrong and oppression be justified upon the plea of political necessity? There are many other questions which it might be pertinent to ask in relation to English rule in Ireland. If that rule is beneficial to Ireland, as Mr. Froude would have us think, why is it that for hundreds of years the Irish, who are proverbial for their ardent love of their native soil, have left the land of their forefathers in multitudes? What was it that in olden times sent the O'Donnells exiles into Spain?—What was it that drove the brave and chivalrous Sarsfield, with thousands of followers, to seek service under a French king? What policy is it that has in our day driven from old Ireland the thousands upon thousands who have sought refuge on our shores? We answer—English injustice and misrule. That is the lesson we have learned by a study of the history of England and Ireland both. It is a lesson that has sunk deep in our heart, and a lesson that we can never unlearn. The arguments which Mr. Froude uses are no doubt powerful and convincing. He is a great historian and a deep thinker. But he is by no means the first man of his class who has used his great ability to defend wrong. We believe firmly and religiously in the political doctrine that every people under the sun should have the right of local self-government. We are not among those who indulge in a wild dream of Ireland's absolute independence of England. The countries perhaps are too near together to be separated. This much, however, we do claim, and that is so far as the home rule of Ireland is concerned, let the Irish people govern themselves through representatives chosen by themselves. She could at the same time be held in her position as a member of the great British empire, her people ever ready and willing at all times to do her part in upholding the mighty fabric. While England permits her colonies all around the globe to make their own laws through their home legislatures, she persists in refusing this privilege to the Irish. We live in the faith that the time is not far distant when England's policy toward Ireland will undergo a change for the better. It never would however if the opinions of such men as Mr. Froude prevail. He will find that he has a difficult task to perform to change the current of American sympathy in regard to Ireland and the Irish people. England's injustice and tyranny is closing and the day of freedom breaking. The policy of England is becoming more liberal. There is a disposition on the part of the English people, and on the part of some of her most enlightened statesmen, to break through old customs and traditions, to apply remedies to existing evils, and to set aside old abuses. In fact the spirit of liberty is asserting its sway over the Anglo-Saxon mind.—*Titusville Courier.*

THERE was a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, reinforced by prominent Democrats from all portions of the Commonwealth, at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Friday last. The *Age* says that the attendance was very large, and the best feeling prevailed. Statements were made as to the condition of the party, and a determination manifested to fight every inch of ground at the November election with courage and zeal. A resolution was passed, instructing the Chairman of the State Committee to urge upon the various county committees the duty of extra exertions, in order to get a full vote to the polls on the 5th of November. The Chairman of several of the committees were present, and announced that the work of organization had already commenced and would be pushed on with all possible industry. Speeches were made by Hon. Richard Vaux, Judge Woodward, Hon. Heister Clymer, Robert E. Moneghan, Esq., Hon. William H. Witte, H. G. Smith, editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, Chas. D. Manley, John Miller and others, and the meeting cannot fail to have a good effect in stimulating the party to renewed exertions in the cause of the pending canvass.—Among the features of the meeting was the passage of a resolution endorsing the action of Mr. Randall, the Chairman of the State Committee, and returning the thanks of the party in the State to him for his labors in the canvass.

COWARDS and traitors desert to the enemy at the time an army is repulsed. But brave men face the foe, and fight the harder. All who are Democrats from principle, will now show their manliness, and their fealty will be rewarded in the future. Those who either skulk behind or openly go over to the enemy on this occasion, are making a record for themselves that they will regret hereafter. How many Democrats afterwards cursed the day they consented to join the Know Nothings? So it will be with all who now identify themselves with Grant and the Cameron Ring.

—On Friday last, a young girl was approaching the railroad track near Milliron's store, in Brady's Bend, and was carrying two buckets of water. The locomotive was coming down the valley at the time, when the girl stopped to let it pass before crossing. A man standing by told the girl she was afraid to cross the track before the locomotive, when instantly at the banter she started, but had not taken two steps when the engine came thundering along, striking and crushing her almost to atoms, portions of her body being gathered up with a shovel.

News and Political Items.

—Patrick Henry's youngest son lately died in Charlotte, Va.

—The population of Kansas has quadrupled in seven years.

—Colored recruits for Grant are flocking into Michigan from Canada.

—Hendricks is the first democraic governor elected in Indiana since 1856.

—A Kansas lady lately obtained a divorce from and was married to her husband all in a week.

—A Wisconsin tornado recently blew down 200,000,000 feet of pine, and killed 40 yoke of oxen.

—Nine divorced husbands are in one business house in New York, two of whom are members of the firm.

—The Louisville Exposition contains a lock of hair six feet long, cut from the head of a Swiss peasant girl.

—A Republican at Sharon, Pa., won on the elections $3,000 in cash, eleven suits of clothes, and two hundred kegs of nails.

—A vote for Horace Greeley is a vote in favor of amnesty, fraternity, peace, and good will among the people of all sections of the country.

—At a recent funeral in Georgetown, California, a man fainted and tumbled headlong into the open grave, dying in a few minutes after getting out.

—Indiana is excited over the birth of a pig with a countenance as much like a Christian as any other inhabitant of the town in which its parents live.

—A New Albany (Ind.) man is blessed with fifteen daughters, and he is looking around for fifteen likely young men to bless each of them with a wife.

—William Craig, a negro who committed rape on Mrs. Lottie Dayton, a white woman seventy-two years old, in Cumberland, Md., has been sentenced to be hanged.

—General Loomis, who was leader of the Michigan Loomis war battery, lately died at the insane asylum at Washington, and was buried in the Potter's field.

—A Washington boy that defies classification has a white neck and body, a mulatto face, and black ears; all surmounted with a crown of pure white nappy wool.

—A couple were married in Michigan, lately, the bride being aged 86 and the groom 87. Neither had been married before, and they had known each other for forty years.

—Mrs. Horace Greeley, after a lingering and severe illness, died on Wednesday morning at an early hour. Her husband was at her side, where he has been a watchful attendant.

—A fearful hurricane swept through the province of Syracuse, in Sicily, on Sunday last, blowing down several houses, and it is reported that thirty-two persons were buried in the ruins.

—A letter from St. John says the potato crop of Newfoundland is to a great extent destroyed by blight, and that the cod fishery will certainly not be more than two-thirds of last year's.

—Some San Francisco locksmiths have innocently incurred a severe penalty by making keys to post-office boxes at the request of owners. The offence is punishable by ten years' imprisonment.

—The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung*, one of the staunchest Grant organs, published in German, has exhibited its wisdom and sound common sense by hauling down the Grant and Wilson flag, on Saturday morning.

—All sorts of extraordinary occurrences are constantly transpiring in Georgia. The last story is to the effect that a turtle's head, which had been cut off for several days, bit a duck's neck and killed the fowl.

—A North Carolinian, aged within four years of a century, is under indictment for killing his wife, a few years his junior, and the extenuating plea offered is that he was rendered insanely jealous by her flirting with other young fellows.

—In Indiana the so-called "straight-out Democratic" ticket received 130 votes. The total vote was 377,000. The official majority for Hendricks is 1,148. Morton called Hendricks "a minority Governor," but he has 1,000 majority over all!

—A dispatch from Matamoras states that the steamer Guatamala, of the Panama and Acapulca line, was wrecked on the bar of Savala Ghaipas on the 13th inst., and twenty-three lives lost. Those saved are at Tehuantepec awaiting transportation.

—Mr. John C. Logan, employed at a saw mill at Williamsport, recently shouldered nineteen boards, measuring 603 feet, and carried them to a boat which was being loaded near the mill. Another employee of the same firm intends to compete as a champion lifter.

—An Auburn convict, having been released after a three years' service, sought out the widow of a former acquaintance, known before his sentence, and paid her a small sum of money he had borrowed of her husband while the latter and himself were at work together in Elmira.

—The flue of a steam boiler in a ship yard at Norfolk, Va., collapsed on Saturday. Two men were killed—Peter Evans, the colored engineer in charge, and Peter Tynes, who was passing in the street at the time. The watchman and several other employes in the ship yard were badly injured.

—An ordinance for the regulation of the liquor traffic in the town of Sterling, Ill., provides that if the windows or doors of drinking saloons shall be obscured by means of screens, paint or other devices to conceal what is going on within, the proprietors shall be liable to a fine of from five to twenty dollars.

—Molly Strong, of Newton, Michigan, dug a well forty feet deep, last summer, and received $130 from her father therefor. She received numerous offers of marriage from young farmers just after her job was completed, but refused them all, declaring she would marry no man who wanted her just because she could work.

—A man named William Thomas was killed in Cincinnati on Thursday by a boy about fifteen years old. Thomas was whipping his wife, who fled to the house of a neighboring woman. The latter expostulated, when Thomas commenced beating her, and her son coming in, shot him with a revolver, killing him instantly.

—Troops have been applied for by the Louisiana Radicals, to help them carry the election. We are becoming so familiarized to bayonets at the polls in the South, that if Grant is elected we may expect the same sort of electioneering in the North in 1876. It will be a queer mode of celebrating the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence.

—A terrible accident occurred in Hornellsville, Lycoming county, last week. A little son of Ronald Cameron, aged four years, living on Centre street, had a quantity of peppermint oil, and in the absence of its mother poured a small quantity of it on the stove. The oil immediately took fire, and the child was so burned before assistance reached it, that it died, after suffering terribly for eighteen hours.

—All who participated in the editorial excursion to Erie, last June, and out on the Lake in the splendid steamer "China," will learn, with regret, the loss of that vessel, which burned to the water's edge, and sunk, a few days ago. No lives, fortunately, were lost. A singular fatality seems to have befallen many of the places patronized by the excursionists. First, the "Abbott House," Titusville, was destroyed by fire, then the "Reed House," Erie, followed, and now the "China" has been similarly visited by the destroying element.

—Hon. Ulysses Mercur, just elected Su-preme Judge in Pennsylvania, does ... intend to resign his seat in Congress ... after counting of the electoral vote. There are no indications that the President... election will be thrown into the House ... Representatives, but in case of any ... event with Judge Mercur's seat vaca... the Pennsylvania delegation would be ... tie, and the vote in the State would be ...

—We learn from the Washington ... that the publication of the Ku-Klux ... port and testimony to fire the ... heart, will cost the government ... Thousands of copies have been ... waste paper, the report having fail... answer the intended purpose. Two ... loads of these documents were carted ... days ago from the Postoffice to a ... D street, where they were put in bags ... as to be shipped to the paper mill.

—It has been stated as a fact by ... Grant organs of the country, that in ... sequence of the late elections in Penn... vania, Ohio and Indiana, the Liberal ... publican headquarters at Washington ... have been closed. Col. Alexander, the ... man of the committee, publishes a ... denying the absurd statement, and ... nouncing that the rooms will continue ... open "until" the good work begun ... have been accomplished in behalf of ... next President, Horace Greeley."

—A fearful balloon accident happened at Dekalb, Illinois, on Saturday last. ... aeronaut had his balloon ready to ... when, before he had entered the car, ... broke loose and flew upwards. A hanging rope caught around the leg of a man ... McMann, and carried him up to a height ... about one hundred feet. He managed, however, to climb into the basket ... when the balloon had reached a distance of four hundred feet from the earth ... deliberately jumped out, and was picked up dead.

—An inmate of the county house of ... county, Indiana, known as Dutch ... seventy-two years old, who was ... some ten days ago, all search for him ... ing unsuccessful until Sunday last ... what was left of him was found in an ad-joining hog pasture, where it is supposed he laid down from exhaustion and was ... erally eaten up by hogs, nothing ... ing of his body but the skull and a few bones of the lower extremities, which ... identified by his boots and other cloth... found near by.

"A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS."—I come from Pennsylvania ... am sorry to say it just now. [Applause.] I come from Pennsylvania. It has elected a Governor by 35,000 majority. Who and what is this Governor? A man who ... Auditor-General of the State, connived ... if not actively engaged in, the robbing of the State Treasury, and the use of ... bonds of the sinking fund for purposes of gambling. Who and what is this Governor, and how is he elected? Hand in glove, arm-in-arm with men serving their time in our State Prison. Who ... what is this Governor over whom the ad-ministration journals are rejoicing ... his 35,000? Out of a cell of the ... Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, fresh ... the stripes of a convict, comes his friend and convict to say, "I endorse ... man," and before the words are ... his lips Gen. Grant steps to the front ... says: "I desire the election of this man." The two pillars of support that have ... up in the place of Governor of Pennsylva-nia this man, are a State's convict on ... one hand and the President of the United States on the other. [Applause.] ... may well say with all humility, and ... one's mouth in the dust, "God save the Republic!" [Applause.]—... son at Cooper Institute.

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THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday, - - - - November 1, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Bedford has a $11,000 iron bridge.

—For pure cider vinegar go to M. L. Oatman's.

—Prime fresh oysters received this day at M. L. Oatman's.

—For boots and shoes, big and little of all kinds go to M. L. Oatman.

—The Cambria Iron Works are again in full blast under temporary sheds.

—Two more foot-bridges are to be erected by the Pa. R. R. Co. over their tracks in Altoona.

—On Tuesday last four cars laden with coal oil were destroyed by fire near Mineral Point, this county.

—Christian Mosebaugh, formerly of this place, jumped from a car in Altoona a few days ago and broke one of his legs.

—This day one year ago there was a heavy fall of snow, and that snow lay on the ground during the entire winter.

—The cabbage worm is said to be a deadly poison. Examine your cabbage heads carefully before you put them in the pot.

—A man by the name of Smith was killed at the mines at Houtzdale, on Thursday last, by a fall of coal. He leaves a wife and eight children.

—Wm. H. White, carriage painter, recently employed by Mr. Chute, of this place, died of consumption at the home of his parents in Harrison, Ohio, on the 19th of October.

—Two gipsy teams, westward bound, wended their way through town on Wednesday. The horses comprising them looked as if they were afflicted with the epizootic or some other "tic."

—A suit of clothes and a pair of shoes and stockings were found on the banks of the Conemaugh, at Johnstown, a few days ago, but the man who filled the "duds" has not yet been heard from.

—John Wike went gunning the other day for some laborers employed in filling ditches on his premises for the Altoona water pipes, but John, and not the gun, went off—with a flea in his ear.

—M. L. Oatman will receive Oysters in cans and also in the tub daily during the season. Parties in town or at a distance will be furnished with any quantity at any time, and at the most reasonable rates.

—Geo. Zahm, Esq., and Messrs. R. R. Davis & Co., leading and fair dealing merchants of this place, have plenty of new goods open for the inspection and purchase of all comers. Go and see their stocks.

—Mr. E. J. Mills, of this place, sold his neat residence and over one hundred perches of ground to Mr. Thomas Davis, of Jackson township, on Wednesday last, the sum paid being $1,500. As a seller of real estate Mr. Mills is a success.

—Democrats, don't be cowards. Turn out to the election next Tuesday and vote for Horace Greeley and against the further existence of misrule and corruption.—Men of principle will not slink so sacred a duty as that of depositing their ballots.

—A boy named Cadwallader, of Decatur township, Clearfield township, was accidentally shot by one of his companions a few days ago, the ball taking effect in his neck and causing death in a day or two after. Playing with a pistol is what did it.

—On Monday last, Jacob Lightner, aged ... years, was thrown down and run over while engaged in coupling or pushing cars on the Cambria siding, Johnstown, and his leg so terribly crushed that he died in ... hours after the accident. He was an employe of the Cambria Iron Company.

—Mr. D. M. Ritter, better known as ... Ritter, has succeeded to the position vacant on our branch train by the promotion of Mr. Campbell, and we are confident that he will fill it to the satisfaction of the Company and the traveling public. Success and speedy promotion be his.

—The Altoona correspondent of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* says there is a married couple in that city who have lived together for more than two years without speaking a word to each other. A dispute between them as to whether the old cow was choked to death on a corn cob or a pumpkin is what did the business.

—R. Nelse Taylor, the accomplished artist of the brush, has already supplied many of our business men with the handsomest signs ever left out of doors in this county, and the cry is still they come. He is the daddy of all the sign painters, artistically speaking, and his work bears comparison with the best efforts of any mechanic in the land.

—A gold-headed cane was presented to J. A. Criste, the popular proprietor of St. Charles' Hotel, Altoona, on Tuesday of last week, and then the donors and their friends pitched in and devoured one of the heftiest suppers that hungry mortals ever sat down to partake of. Sam is well deserving of such a handsome testimonial, but like all other generous recipients of like gifts, he "paid pretty dear for the whistle."

—A new railway time table went into effect on Saturday last. The changes on our Branch road are very slight, the morning train leaving here at 6 o'clock, as heretofore, and returning at 10:25, and the evening train at 7:00 o'clock and returning at 10:30. It should be known, however, that trains on the new schedule are to be run by Philadelphia time, which is ten minutes faster than Altoona time; but whether that holds good on the Branch we are not prepared to say.

—Mr. Harvey Campbell, who for almost five years has filled the position of brakeman on our Branch train, has been assigned to the conductorship of a like train on the short branch road leading from Roaring Spring to Bloomfield Furnace, in Blair county. Mr. C. has been a faithful employe of the Company—prompt, obliging and attentive to his duties—and as such deserves the promotion which has just reached him. May he prosper abundantly in his new "posish," where we are sure he will make friends of all with whom he comes in contact.

—We are forced to make a lump job of this matter this week, and merely ask for ... Roberts, of clock, watch, jewelry, dry goods, stationery, notions, cigar and tobacco fame; George Huntley, dealer in stoves, hardware, tinware, groceries, etc.; ... Barker and Myers & Lloyd, jobbers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise—all enterprising and custom-deserving Ebensburg merchants—the liberal patronage of all our local readers. They are all fair-dealing business men, and having each in store a full line of new goods it behooves every body to give them a call.

—The coal-box in Simon Sultzbach's cigar manufactory caught fire from a hot stove about 10½ o'clock on Monday night last, and from there the flames leaped up the partition and commenced operations on a lot of cigar boxes. Just then Mr. Sultzbach, who was on his way to the Mountain House, where he boards, looked back, saw the fire and raised the alarm, when several persons rushed into the store and extinguished the flames. A minute or two longer would have sufficed to put the fire beyond control, and the destruction of the Cambria House, and much other property no doubt would have, followed as a matter of course.

THE SHOOTING OF MOORE.—The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of last Saturday contained a wanton and scurrilous attack on Sheriff Bonacker, of this county, induced by the shooting of Michael Moore in his cell in the county jail by the Sheriff on last Monday week. Other papers of lesser note, the Altoona *Radical* for instance, have also attacked Sheriff Bonacker. The article in the *Dispatch* substantially charges that the shooting of Moore by Sheriff Bonacker was cowardly, unnecessary and unprovoked. Now what are the facts? The Sheriff was fully aware that Moore was diligently employed in attempting to work his way out of his cell. He therefore, having received his death-warrant on the Saturday previous, determined to remove him to another cell, and requested ex-Sheriff Myers and Conductor Quartz, of the E. & C. R. R., to be present when Moore's removal to the new cell prepared for him would take place. When the Sheriff, in the presence of his deputy, and of ex-Sheriff Myers and Mr. Quartz, opened the door of Moore's cell, he told him that he intended removing him to another apartment, and requested him to come with him. This request sounded the death-knell of all Michael Moore's hopes of escape through the jail wall and into the yard. His work would then have to cease and he knew his fate was sealed. His courage, if such a criminal can possibly possess any of that virtue, assumed the form of mere brute desperation. To leave *that* cell was simply the plain road to the gallows. Moore knew this and told Sheriff Bonacker defiantly that he would kill him if he dared to enter the cell. Moore was armed with a piece of iron pipe, galvanized, three feet long, two inches in diameter, and with a heavy brass faucit attached to the end. Who doubts for a moment that a man of the desperate character of Michael Moore would not have executed his repeated threats against Sheriff Bonacker? He held in his hand an instrument with which he *could* kill and with which he swore he *would* kill. Was *he* to overawe and successfully bid defiance to the Sheriff, or was the Sheriff to master and control his own prisoner? We admit that if Moore had been *unarmed*, and had simply refused to leave his cell, the case would then present an entirely different aspect. If *that* had been the case, Sheriff Bonacker, who is a humane and kind-hearted man, would have pursued a very different course. But when Sheriff Bonacker was confronted in the exercise of his lawful authority by a desperado like Michael Moore, armed with an instrument of death and with the threat that the Sheriff would forfeit his own life if he attempted to remove him from his cell, then we submit to the judgment of an impartial public whether Sheriff Bonacker does not, under all the peculiar circumstances of the whole affair, stand fully and completely vindicated. Sheriff Bonacker could easily have killed Moore, but of course that was not his purpose. His only object was to compel him to submit to his power and to make him yield obedience to his undoubted authority, exercised in a reasonable and judicious manner. We have thus at some length referred to this matter and given our views upon it, and we express our firm conviction, taking in view everything connected with the entire transaction, that Sheriff Bonacker stands fully justified, as well in point of law as in fact, and such will be the judgment of an impartial and discriminating public opinion, the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and other papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHNSTOWN ITEMS.—Our old correspondent "Rob Roy," under date of Oct. 28th, sends us the following batch of "mems" from Johnstown. Hope "R. R." will soon get into the harness again and stay there:

It must have rejoiced the heart of every true Catholic to witness the ceremonies at St. John's Catholic church on last Sunday. Such a gathering in of young people was never before witnessed in Johnstown. Not less than one hundred and fifty, or perhaps two hundred, young persons received the sacrament of confirmation at the hands of Bishop Domenec, about noon of Sunday last.—We hope they may all prove to be good and true Christians.

Some person has sent to John J. Murphy, John Geis and James J. Murphy, each a snug sum of money which, he says, was justly due to them since the year 1868. John J. Murphy got $45.50; John Geis $39.00; and James J. Murphy $27.00. Neither of these gentlemanly merchants know who the conscience-smitten man is.

The late rain raised the waters on Stony creek and Conemaugh, and the consequence was the appearance of many wild ducks.—Our sportsmen violated law and order both, if not the Sabbath day, by killing a large number of them.

The schedule on the Penna. R. R. is again slightly changed, though we cannot give the figures as yet.

The steeple of St. Joseph's Catholic church is up. It towers far above all other steeples.

The clock is going up in the English Lutheran church. When it is once up I will have more time to write.

Louis Luckhardt, jeweler, of our town, is a gentleman and a scholar, a good watchmaker, an honest salesman, and always obliging. We hope he may always strike good luck and never run down.

—On the Hollidaysburg Branch train, on Saturday last, we observed two white boys and one negro hand-cuffed together, and also a white man enjoying the same felicity all alone by himself. The entire party were on their way to jail. The first three, who gave their names as Alfred Priest, George Miller and Edward Walsh, had been arrested in Philadelphia as suspicious characters, and thereupon Priest confessed that on the previous Sunday night he and his confederates had entered a freight car at Altoona and stolen a lot of coats and boots, which they afterwards sold in Harrisburg. An officer was despatched from Altoona to bring them to Hollidaysburg, from whence they will no doubt be duly forwarded to the Western Penitentiary. The other prisoner, who is a resident of Hollidaysburg, was arrested for alleged highway robbery, the offence charged being the knocking down and stealing of a valuable watch from some person in Altoona whose name we did not learn.

DIED—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Charles Hartsock, near Hollidaysburg, on Friday morning last, Mrs. Rosanna Cope, aged 72 years and 10 months. Two weeks ago we recorded the death of the mother of the editor of this paper, and now it becomes our painful duty to announce the demise of a cherished sister of the deceased—one who was with her in her last illness and closed her eyes in death. United in this life, it has pleased God that they should not be parted in eternity. Both were earnest, devout, sincere Catholics, and through long lives full of great trials and tribulations they have passed, as we firmly believe, from a world of sorrows to a haven of rest and never-ending felicity. That our end may be like unto theirs is the earnest prayer of a heart saddened by this double bereavement.

PUT IT IN WRITING.—When you make an agreement always put it in writing. The following form will answer: Articles of agreement made this first day of November, 1872, between Frank W. Hay of the one part and Stove Buyer of the other part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part (Frank Hay) sells all kinds of Stoves and Stove fixings at his great Stove Depot, Washington Street, Johnstown; also, stove-pipe and stove-ware, and everything in that line; also, lamps and globes and miners' lamps; also, cook stoves, cheaper than were ever sold and of the very best quality. He has all sizes. Witness our hands and seals, and we will ever pray, etc.

Local Correspondence.

SUMMERHILL TWP., Oct. 28, 1872.

Dear Freeman—Your correspondent has just returned from a trip up Salt River, whither we had accompanied our defeated candidates and a few political opponents.—The voyage up the salty stream is anything but pleasant, yet we prefer a berth in the S. R. packet to one in the rotten junk of corruption with Cameron, Hartranft, Henry & Co. Of course this is more than some of our bolting friends hereaway would say just now, but they may live long enough to see their folly and repent of their conduct when reformation will be out of the question.

The Catholic Fair was brought to a final close on Saturday night week. When you are told that the proceeds amounted to something in the neighborhood of $3,000 you will agree that the enterprise was a success pecuniarily as well as in all other respects. I have no list of articles drawn, but quote from memory the following: Gold watch, Michael Berry; silver watch, Col. T. A. Maguire, Washington city; silver castor, Patience Smay; dressing bureau, Lizzie Hannan, Johnstown; washing machine, Emma Skelly; lady's trunk, A. J. Miller; Irish chain quilt, F. P. McCormick; Rose of the Wilderness," Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Hollidaysburg; lady's skirt, Edwin Thomas; photograph album; V. S. Barker; Bible, William Smay; picture of Pius IX, Martin Ward, jr.; picture of Bishop Domenec, Mrs. M. J. Brawley; St. Joseph, Edward Grew; Blessed Virgin, Kate Dimond; set vases, Orlando Smay; fine counterpane, P. M. Woleslagle; Dolly Varden, Mrs. Plummer; eight-day clock, T. McG. Oster. The gold-headed cane was voted to Jos. Parks and a cigar case to Mart. Ward. The vote on the cane is reported to have been handsome, though the amount I did not learn. The cane was donated by Mr. John Egan, of the viaduct. Messrs. Hickey and Yeager and several others of Altoona also donated articles to the Fair. The largest turn-out of strangers came from Gallitzin. The Gallitzin boys are genial fellows and did much towards making the terpsichorean department lively as often as they favored us with their acceptable company.

We are having disagreeable weather and muddy roads at present writing.

Glad to see you possess two such energetic correspondents as "Pan" and "Tishemingo." By the way, we have a mind to remove to Johnstown to succeed to the place vacated by "Rob Roy"—that is when we are out of other employment.

The Catholic cemetery in Wilmore possesses the finest collection of tombstones to be found in the county. The great majority of those erected within the last six years are the handiwork of Mr. James Wilkinson, of Loretto, who as a sculptor has no superior—at least we never saw anything to excel his work, and we have seen not a little in that line. To all desiring a splended monument erected in memory of their deceased friends or relatives, we would say visit the Wilmore cemetery, and if you don't leave your orders with Mr. Wilkinson it will not be because you think his work inferior to that of any other artisan.

We raised 177 potatoes out of one hill one day last week. Who can beat that.

SOLTERO.

P. S. I forgot to mention a steer raffled at the Fair—drawn by Mrs. James, of Portage.

CHERRY TREE, PA., Oct. 29, 1872.

Mr. Editor—For the past few days we have had very dull, dreary weather, caused by a steady drizzling rain, not quite enough to make a good flood, and entirely too much for the good of our roads, which are at present in a worse condition than they have been for years. On last Sunday our lumbermen were quite elated with the prospect of a trip down the river, it having rained already during the whole of the night previous, but owing to the ground being so dry, it failed to make a good flood. There was water sufficient on Sunday, however, to "splash" the rafts down as far as Burnside, (eight miles below) where they may be wintered in safety and run out in the spring before the logs can interfere. To many of your readers it may seem strange to talk about running rafts on Sunday, but the raftsmen know no Sabbath. They must go when the water comes, and when we have a good freshet Sunday proves no exception to the working days of the week.

Rev. J. J. Davis, Baptist minister, formerly a resident of Ansonville, Clearfield county, moved to this place last week, where he is heartily welcomed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has by his efforts during the past summer esablablished a Baptist church in this place, which at present is in a flourishing condition, numbering thirty-seven members.

Quite an excitement was occasioned last Sunday evening at the Weaver House of which Capt. D. J. Weaver is proprietor.—Robert Kelly, well known in this county as a very quarrelsome man when under the influence of liquor, visited the Weaver House while in that condition, and his loud and vulgar talk annoying the boarders, the Captain requested him in a gentlemanly way to keep quiet. Kelly responded by saying he was "running that machine," and in order to demonstrate this assertion more fully "went for" a chandelier which he shattered to pieces. A chair received a like fate, being dashed upon the floor with such violence as to break it in fragments. The Captain then "went for him," using, by way of argument, an iron poker. The first blow laid his head open to the skull, inflicting a wound almost three inches in length; the second blow, delivered upon the side of the head, brought him down, when a few well delivered kicks in the ribs placed him "hors du combat" for the time being. Recovering his senses in a short time, he made his way to the office of Dr. A. R. Lovelace, where his wounds were carefully dressed, and he left for parts unknown, convinced no doubt that the Captain's arguments were too striking for him to stand. The uiversal verdict of the community in his case is "served him right."

Owing to the late rise in the river, your correspondent was unable to pay the promised visit to the log camp, but will endeavor to do so some time this week. TISHEMINGO.

ALTOONA, Oct. 30, 1872.

Friend McPike—As I told you in my last letter, there have been charges preferred against one of the chief officers of our city, which, if proven, will make things a little warm in that quarter. But it is not likely that anything can be proven. You know there are times when the vagaries of crime demand laxity of laws, and it is only necessary to bring to light and forcibly apply some legal quibble, or be a little adroit in the manipulation of evidence, etc., to present to public gaze a clean record. And just here I wish to remark that, notwithstanding we are proverbial as a "fast" people, it is remarkble with what slow paces justice approaches its victim. Still it is none of my business, I suppose, and all I or any one else can do is to rest tranquil in the assurance that

"Vengeance divine to punish sin moves slow;
The slower its pace, the surer its blow."

An individual whose name I failed to learn was arrested in this city on Monday last and identified as the man who perpetrated the daring robbery at C. C. Shannon's jewelry store, as noticed by you last week. Two gold watches belonging to a Harrisburg jeweler were found in his possession. Suspicion attached to him because for several days he had been seen lounging about the gas works and on the day he was arrested he had offered to sell three hams for seventy-five cents each. The cheapness of the hams alone will probably secure him a long residence on the other side of the mountain. The hams had been stolen from Thompson & McClain's cellar. Shannon's watches were not recovered, but I suppose some pawnbroker knows where they are.

The Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union are going to *ball* in the Opera House on the night of Nov. 27th.

The Good Will Fire Co. will indulge in their second soiree ere many moons.

On Monday last Altoona and regions about sent five car loads of attendants to our county court, now in session at Hollidaysburg.

There is considerable sickness in the city just now. Among those smitten by disease is our young friend Wm. Green, who is very low with brain fever, though some of his family are still hopeful. Heaven grant him a full and speedy recovery.

A young merchant of this city was called upon lately by a "drummer" from Baltimore. The young merchant ordered a small bill of goods, and after that there was something ordered at the Brant House. Could "Billy" advance the agent $5 on the goods, as he (the agent) was extremely short of stamps. Oh, yes, certainly! "Billy" says now that he would like to see those goods coming, but we guess he ain't much on that kind of a see. Misplaced confidence. Youthful susceptibility. Yours, PAN.

COMMUNICATION,

EBENSBURG, Oct. 29, 1872.

Editor Cambria Freeman—SIR: The following, written in reply to a communication which appeared in the *Herald* several weeks ago, was left with the editor of that paper on the 16th inst. for publication, which he promised should be done, but for reasons best known to himself, its length being his only excuse, he has failed to live up to his promise. Hence it is that I respectfully ask a place for it in your columns. F. O'F.

LORETTO, Oct. 16th, 1872.

To the Editor of the Cambria Herald:

SIR—In your paper of the 16th of September last appeared an article headed "Communicated," dated at Johnstown and subscribed "Justice," in which the writer hereof is complimented in terms which will, no doubt, raise "Justice" to the highest pinnacle of *honor* in the estimation of the people of Cambria county. I thought for a few weeks of treating the communication with *that silence* due the author of it, but on second sober thought I considered it a duty I owed to the public and to myself to make known to the people who this "Justice" is. Well, he is no other than the *rich, large, clean, noble* and *most honorable* J. A. Harrold, coroner of Cambria county—the same J. A. Harrold who, some time ago, hearing that a young man named Butler had been injured on the Penna. railroad, and had died in consequence of his injuries, summoned six men and a physician in Johnstown or vicinity, brought them to Wilmore, dug down into the earth and raised the body of young Butler out of the grave, where he had been buried for several days, old Mr. Butler, father of the young man, as I have been informed, protesting against the act. For this Christian deed he, the most honorable J. A. Harrold, coroner of Cambria county, presented an extraordinary large bill of $46.00, which the Commissioners very properly refused to pay. This was the first injury done by the "honest Commissioner" to the *most honorable* J. A. Harrold, coroner of Cambria county.

Then, again, "Justice," as he now styles himself, assumes to his own behoof and behalf the office of President Judge, undertakes to try Michael Moore for murder, draws up a bill of fees amounting to over $65.00 for his services, and presents it for payment, but the Commissioners, as they were justified in doing, cut down the bill to $30.18. This was the second injustice done by the "honest" Commissioner to the most *honorable* J. A. Harrold, coroner of Cambria county.

Thirdly, this modern "Justice" was subpoenaed as a witness on the legal trial of Michael Moore, and for his time at the trial he was paid his per diem and mileage, as other witnesses were, by the Commonwealth. But hotels and boarding houses in Ebensburg being too small for a *highly honorable* gentleman like J. A. Harrold, coroner of Cambria county, to lodge in, he preferred to walk a considerable distance for the sake of enjoying the *high honor* of boarding and lodging in that splendid building known as the Poor House of Cambria county. The Poor Directors, thinking no doubt that it would be an insult to his *high dignity* to consider him as a pauper, and thinking further that he had forgotten to pay for his boarding and lodging, made out a bill of $5.70 against him, which their Steward left with the Commissioners to collect for them, and the Commissioners did collect the bill as requested. This was the third injustice done the *very honorable* J. A. Harrold, coroner of Cambria co.

At a late interview with Hon. Harrold he had some half dozen inquisitions which were not accepted by the Commissioners, for the reason that the returns had not been made in accordance with a recent act of Assembly. This was the fourth injustice done by the "honest" Commissioner to the Hon. J. A. Harrold, coroner of Cambria county.

No wonder that an *honorable gentleman*, treated in the manner he was, would say, as he did, "Away with such honesty for me!" (him.) No doubt if all his bills were paid without scrutinizing them, the Commissioners would be fine, clever, honest fellows in the opinion of the Hon. J. A. Harrold.

The act of Assembly referred to was asked for by the Commissioners for the *special benefit* of J. A. Harrold, and will be the means of saving to the treasury of Cambria county some hundreds of dollars yearly while the office of coroner shall be held by such *honorable* gentlemen as J. A. Harrold. This is the principal reason why the poor coroner esteems the county commissioners so highly.

As to what he says in regard to others lodging, boarding and drinking Bourbon whisky at the poor house, I know nothing; but I do know that no part of it is applicable to me. With reference to the other affair—that the steward had invited Harrold to the poor house and assured him that it would cost him nothing—I need only say that the steward denies the assertion. What the Hon. Coroner says about the poor house directors they can and I believe they will answer for themselves.

"Justice" says that I cannot write my own name correctly. Well, I am not an expert writer, nor am I ignorant of my deficiency in a literary point of view; still, were it not that I would not presume to come in contact with a *highly honorable gentleman* of Mr. Harrold's standing, I would not hesitate very much to have my knowledge of grammar, arithmetic and mathematics weighed in the balance against his knowledge of the same branches, and I would not fear that his would preponderate, except in the science of *substraction* and *addition*, of which branches his knowledge, I believe, far exceeds my own. But I prefer keeping away as far as possible from the Hon. J. A. Harrold, as such a contact might prove detrimental to my moral character, for it is next to impossible to touch the *unclean* and not get soiled. One simple thing Mr. Harrold should have known is, that the more dirty water is disturbed the more muddy it becomes.

Hon. J. A. Harrold, alias "Justice," made use of some choice adjectives to qualify my character, but I will submit it to a just and discriminating public to judge as to whom, himself or me, these low, vile epithets would more appropriately apply.

"Justice" tells us that he always voted the democratic ticket, but intimates that he will make a change. Well, that would be unfortunate for his old friends, for Mr. Harrold would be an acquisition and a tower of strength to any party or society which would secure his allegiance. I had the misfortune to vote for him for the office of corener, but was it not that I was then unacquainted with him, I would not now be doing penance for so grievous a sin.

"Justice" says he may write again and tell what he knows about my honesty, (dishonesty he means.) All I have to say on that point is, if he can learn to confine himself strictly to the truth, I care not if he writes a volume about me. But if he undertakes to write any more about me, and in so doing deviates from the direct line of truth, I may teach him a lesson that will cost him more than the amount his inquisitions were curtailed, including his *boarding bill* at the Cambria county poor house.

I have already taken up too much time and space, and can only offer as an excuse my desire to let the people know what modern "Justice" is. Otherwise, I would have treated him and his communication with *silent contempt*. FRANCIS O'FRIEL.

School Teachers Wanted.

SIX TEACHERS are wanted immediately to take charge of the public schools of Carroll township for a period of five months. Good wages and prompt payment to competent instructors, either male or female. For further information apply to VINCENTREIG
Carrolltown, Nov. 1, 1872.-3t.* Secretary.

PITTSBURGH MARBLEIZED MANTEL WORKS.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA
Also, Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to Furnaces, Public and Private Buildings. [Nov.1.-3m.]

THE GRANDEST STOCK
—OF—
PIANOS AND ORGANS!
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY!
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND OUR
FALL STOCK
—OF—
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
COMPRISING THE
GREATEST VARIETY of STYLES AND MAKES
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We do not confine ourselves to any special brands, but keep a great assortment to suit all tastes and means.
We warrant our Pianos and Organs to be equal to any in the market, and guarantee our Prices Lower than any other house in the city.
If you want to save money, and get the best instrument, call on us.
Monthly payments taken. Send for Circular and Price Lists.

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PIANO AND ORGAN PALACE,
53 FIFTH ANENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

1872. FALL AND WINTER. 1872.
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS AND GUMS!
J. H. BORLAND,
53 and 55 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stock of Goods ever brought to the city, bought direct from the Manufactory for Cash, since the decline in Heavy Boots and Shoes, and will be sold at the very LOWEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Factory Prices, thus saving freight and expense.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern Bills Duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my Stock and Prices when in the city.
J. H. BORLAND'S,
[11-1.] 53 and 55 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA. [1m.]

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
{L.S.} To Robert J. Roberts, Thomas J. Roberts, John J. Roberts, John J. Roberts; the heirs of Catharine Roberts, intermarried with Rowland Humphreys, both of whom are now deceased; the heirs of Jane Roberts, intermarried with Evan Roberts; the heirs of Eleanor Roberts, intermarried with David Rose; and the heirs of Margaret Roberts, intermarried with Thomas Brown;—heirs and legal representatives of Ann Evans, (formerly Ann Roberts,) late of Ebensburg, Cambria co., deceased.—*Greeting:*

You and every of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the said county, on the *first Monday of December next*, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Ann Evans, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it thy an inquest duly awarded by the said Court and returned by the Sheriff of said county, on the 2d day of September, 1872, or show cause why the same should not be sold, to wit: A certain lot or piece of land situate in the East ward of Ebensburg borough, adjoining the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road on the south and High street on the north; beginning at a post on lot number thirty-six (36); thence east along High street seven and a half perches to a post, thence south two and a fourth perches to the Turnpike road, thence along said road north seventy-two degrees, seven and three-fourth perches, to the place of beginning, with small dwelling house and appurtenances, valued and appraised at the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars ($360). Personal notice to be given to the heirs residing in the State, and on those residing out of the State by four publications in one newspaper published in Cambria county and a copy of said paper mailed to their nearest post-office. Herein fail not.

Witness the Honorable JOHN DEAN, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, this 2d day of September, A. D. 1872.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.
Attest—W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff. [11-1.-4t.]

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in Clearfield twp., Cambria county, about 2½ miles east of Chest Springs borough, on

Monday, the 18th day of November, '72,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate of James McDermitt, Michael McDermitt, John A. McDermitt, Michael A. McDermitt, son of full age of Henry McDermitt, dec'd, and James Litzinger, guardian of Charles V. McDermitt, John C. McDermitt and James P. McDermitt, minor children of Henry McDermitt, dec'd, to wit: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone; thence east 20 perches to a post; thence north 89 degrees, west 20 perches, to a post; thence north 89 perches to a hemlock; thence west by land of James Litzinger 120 perches to a post; thence south by same 76 degrees, west 27 perches, to a post; thence by same, north 16 degrees, west 28¾ perches, to a white oak; thence by same west 56 perches to a fallen hemlock; thence south 99 perches to the place of beginning—containing 115⅜ ACRES, strict measure, be the same more or less; part of said land being well timbered and the balance under fence, having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE and a LOG BARN.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
Nov. 1.-3t. W. B. BONACKER, Trustee.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
{L.S.} To Ann Davis, widow, Ann Davis, intermarried with Thomas T. Rees, and Frances Davis, all residing in Cambria county; and Mary Davis and Elizabeth Davis, residing in Allegheny City, Pa.—*Greeting:*

We command you and every of you, and you are hereby cited to be and appear in your own proper persons before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our Orphans' Court there to be held on MONDAY, the 2D DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, to answer Thomas E. Davis in the matter of his petition for a decree to enforce specific performance of a contract entered into between the said Thomas E. Davis and Edward T. Davis, deceased, during his life time, for the sale of certain real estate situate in Blacklick township, in said county. Herein fail not.

Witness the Honorable JOHN DEAN, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1872.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.
Attest—W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Ebensburg, Nov. 1, 1872.-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Plur. Vend. Expon., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Benford House, in Johnstown, on SATURDAY, the 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of John Burket and Samuel Rhodes, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Cushon, Peter Monahan, and others, containing 1 acre, more or less, all cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Samuel Rhodes. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John S. Ogden, for use of George McDowell, for use of C. B. Ellis, now for use of John Thomas.
W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 29, 1872.-3t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE!—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the hotel business and in the manufacture of saddles and harness, at St. Lawrence, Cambria county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th day of October, 1872.—The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of Daniel Warner, who will collect all money due and pay all debts owing by the late firm, and will hereafter conduct the business in his own name. C. A. LANGDON.
DANIEL WARNER.
Chest Twp., Nov. 1, 1872.-3t.*



AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
GREAT INDUSTRIES
OF THE UNITED STATES.
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PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE IN EBENSBURG!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber in Ebensburg borough, on THURSDAY, NOV. 21st, 1872, at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, with necessary Outbuildings, and ONE AND ONE-HALF LOTS OF GROUND, with fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Said property fronts on High street and extends back to Lloyd street, being the property now occupied by the subscriber.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered TWO OTHER LOTS OF GROUND situate in the Borough of Ebensburg and known as Lots Nos. 41 and 42 in Lloyd's plan of said borough.

Terms will be made known at time of sale, but any person wishing to purchase, either privately before the sale, or publicly at the sale, can obtain all desired information by calling on the owner. EDWARD GLASS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 25, 1872.-4t.*

Executor's Sale.

THERE will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Mathias Deitreich, dec'd, in Chest township, one mile north of Glen Connell, on Tuesday, Nov. 12th, proximo, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, of which Mathias Deitreich died seized, to wit: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Chest township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Michael Crownover, Jacob Kibbler, Joseph Rapp, and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, about 30 Acres being cleared and having thereon erected a two story PLANK HOUSE, 32 by 36, and a LOG STABLE. The balance of the land is well timbered with pine and oak.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by mortgage and judgment bonds of purchaser.
JACOB KIBBLER,
Executor of Mathias Deitreich, dec'd.
Chest Twp., Oct. 18, 1872.-4t.

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EXPOSITION!!
Dress GOODS
—AND—
DRESS GOODS,
Fall 1872.
A. W. Erwin & Co
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
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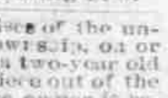
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FARMERS, SEE THIS!
BUCKEYE
GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER,
Patented Feb'y 1st, 1870.
MANUFACTURED BY
NIEBEL & PENNINGTON
Tiffin, Ohio.
The **Buckeye Grain and Seed Cleaner** is far *superior* to any other Fanning Mill ever made, having more than twice the screening surface of the ordinary mill, while it is neat and compact, and can be easily handled and lifted around by *one man*. Its capacity for cleaning is from 50 to 75 bushels per hour, and runs so easily that it can be turned by *a boy ten years old*.
Added to the above advantages, it is far *cheaper* than any other Fanning Mill now made.
To substantiate our assertions, we give the following as the opinions of several reliable gentlemen, residents of Seneca county, Ohio, who have given the "CLEANER" a thorough trial:
We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested the *Buckeye Grain and Seed Cleaner*, and believe it to be superior to any one in use for cleaning *Wheat*, or other small seeds, for market or for sowing, as it separates every grain of *Chess, Cockle or Rye* from *Wheat* designed for seed, and all *Red Dock* from *Timothy*, and all wild vine seed from *Flax*, so as to render each particular kind of seed designed for sowing purposes *pure and entirely free from filth and foreign grains.*
N. G. HAYWARD, THEO. T. INK,
WM. LANG, J. BOWERSOCK,
DR. J. D. O'CONNOR, G. KISZER,
JAMES DORAN.
The undersigned are the *regularly constituted* AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER in all parts of *Cambria County*, except the Townships of Carroll, Chest, Clearfield and Susquehanna, and will in a short time call upon the farmers of the different Townships and demonstrate to each farmer, *at his own barn*, that this "Cleaner" will do all that is claimed for it.
The "Cleaner" can be seen and tested at any time by calling on us at our farms, one-and-a-half miles north-east of Ebensburg.
☞ All orders or letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to
HOOVER & WEIBLE,
Aug. 23.-tf. Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

PROF. J. L. WIESENBACH,
Music Teacher,
AND AGENT FOR
KNABE & CO.'S
(Baltimore)
PIANOS!

AND S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S (Boston)
American ORGANS
Cambria House, Ebensburg, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.



A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, located in Blacklick township, Cambria co., adjoining lands of Isaac Wissinger, Rich'd Morgan, and others, about 40 Acres of which are cleared, with a large two story PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN, &c., thereon erected—the balance well timbered. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or address
THOS. E. DAVISON.
Sept. 13.-3m. Ebensburg P. O.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Summerhill township, on or about the 15th day of June last, a two-year old BLACK STEER, with a small piece out of the under part of the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
VALENTINE CRAMER.
Summerhill Twp., Nov. 1, 1872.-3t.*

STRAY HOGS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, on or about the 15th of April last, two SOW PIGS, each at that time about four months old, and both of them red and white spotted in color.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away—otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. JOSEPH UNTERSINGER.
Allegheny Twp., Oct. 25, 1872.-3t.*

RED HOT.

A COLORED SALAMANDER AND HIS WARM LUNCH—HE DRINKS BOILING OIL AND MOLTEN LEAD.

[From San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 10.]

Yesterday afternoon the reporters of the city press and about a dozen less prominent citizens were invited to participate in a private lunch party given by "Delhi, the African Fire King," under the auspices of the manager of Woodward's Gardens. The collation took place at Dashaway Hall. About half-past one o'clock the guests were all assembled in the large hall, when a short, thick-set negro entered the room, followed by two other sombre-hued myrmidens, one of whom carried a small oblong furnace, and the other a sack of charcoal and a variety of iron rods, bars, etc. The first was his sable majesty, King Delhi; the others his chefs de cuisine.

The furnace was placed on the floor in the center of the hall, and soon a fierce fire was in full blast. Four flat bars of iron, in size and shape very much like ordinary laths, were slipped through the bars of the furnace, so that the ends protruded from each side, while the center of each was surrounded by the live coals, and soon became red hot. A small fire shovel and some iron rods were also placed amid the coals to warm up. While the "pot was a bilin'" the chief performer retired to one of the undressing rooms. "He's jest gone in dar to shuck hisself," remarked the chief cook, in answer to one of the inquisitive reporters—a funny fellow.

"What is he going to do with those hot irons?" asked the reporter.

"He's gwine to rub 'em ober his face an' hands, an' ober his feet."

"Humph!" remarked the funny reporter, "the whole thing will be apt to result in a fizzle if that's the case."

The darkey didn't seem to see the point, but continued his interesting disclosures:

"He's born in Abyssinia, dis man was—used to know King Theodorus fust-rate."

Reporter—"Indeed! Well, do you suppose he has seen Livingstone, or Stanley, or George Roberts, or any of those other explorers?"

Chief Cook—"Dunno, sah—dunno nuffin 'bout dat."

THE FIRE KING IN COSTUME.

Further conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the Fire King, in full African court costume—to wit: a blue flannel undershirt and drawers, bespangled with several stars of our Union forever. The shirt was rather short-waisted in the sleeves—and so were the drawers. His big black arms were bare from the biceps down, and below the knee his sable shanks were visible in all their primitive beauty. His feet—ah! here the pen must pause, for it cannot do justice to those sublime feet. They looked like a pair of twin alligators, and the great national characteristic heels were the finest specimens that have yet appeared on these shores. They protruded astern to an unusual extent—so much so that if the "subject" were standing erect and a guillotine blade dropped vertically from the head, it would amputate about three inches of the heel from each limb, provided the vertical descent was not prevented by intermediate obstructions. [N. B.—This calculation was made without the aid of a theodolite—without the aid of any light, in fact, beyond that furnished by the charcoal fire.]

After a brief preliminary assurance that there was no deception about the performance, etc., the visitors were allowed to inspect the fire-proof African. The soles of his feet, his arms, his shins—very fine shins—and the calves of his legs were examined by all who felt sufficient interest to avail themselves of his offer. Then he advanced to the furnace, and taking out the fire-shovel, began

THE FIRST COURSE.

The blade of the shovel was fairly red hot, yet this cloudy salamander deliberately rubbed it over his hands, arm and legs, without evincing any pain whatever. The hot iron, which would have burned its way through an inch board in a very short time, seemed to have no effect on the man's skin. There was a light blue smoke emitted during the contact of iron and hide, but no scar or blister was left behind. The only inconvenience about the affair was manifested by those of the spectators who happened to be on the leeward side of the man, and to whose nostrils were wafted the delicate aroma. It smelt worse than Yorick's skull when Hamlet, in his pitiful mood, made use of that ghastly relic for a nosegay, and evolved his brilliant fancy about stopping the bungs of beer barrels with the dust of dead emperors. It more nearly resembled the odor of a horse's hoof when singed by the blacksmith's iron than any other perfume that is known to science. It was a very pervading stench.

A NATURAL BLACKSMITH.

The next illustration of the Fire King's incombustibility [copyright secured] was given with the iron bars, or slats. Each of these bars was red hot in the center, and Delhi took them one at a time in his hand, laid one end on the floor, and then placing his naked right foot on the hissing hot iron, bent it to an angle of forty-five degrees. Then turning the iron over, he placed his left foot on the centre and again straightened the hot bar.

A SKILLFUL POKER PLAYER.

A small iron poker, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, was next taken from the fiery furnace, and, opening his mouth, the Fire King inserted the rod some five inches therein and closed his lips on on the seething iron. After holding it in this position for a few moments, he drew it out and remarked that it was one of the most difficult of all his performances, and that very frequently it rendered him quite hoarse—scarcely able to speak audibly.

The attendants next lifted from the coals a section of iron pipe, about one inch in diameter and eight inches in length. By way of varying the entertainment, Delhi rolled this over the floor with his bare feet—sending forth the familiar old horse-hoofy perfume again in generous profuseness, and causing a young lady who witnessed the feat and sniffed the feet to retire in disorder. The *Chronicle* reporter meanwhile held his nose and gazed in speechless admiration.

A HOT BALL.

The spectators were next edified by an exhibition of Delhi's skill as a ball-tosser. A small globe of iron, smaller in appearance than an ordinary base ball, was pried out of its plutonic resting place among the coals. It was not exactly red hot, but it was warm enough to burn a hole in the floor if allowed to stand a little while in one spot. This the salamander tossed in the air and caught first in one hand and then in the other, with as much nonchalance as the best catcher in the Eagle Club would manifest in handling a "regulation ball."

THE ROD OF IRON—NOT AARON.

Another iron rod somewhat larger than the palate-tickler was now handed to the fire eater. One end of the rod was blazing hot, and this portion he licked with his tongue until the red heat faded out and the iron resumed its ordinary color. Taking hold of the hot end of the iron, and assuring "de gemmen" that it was now comparatively cool, he offered it to one after another. A doubting Thomas reached forth and closed his fingers gingerly over the iron. A little of it seemed to go a good way with the curious individual. He was not tenacious in his grip—not at all. He drew back his hand with a spasmodic jerk, and spent the next half hour in breathing upon it and watching with commendable industry the development of a substantial blister.

A COCKTAIL OF MOLTEN LEAD.

The spectators were, of course, greatly amazed at these surprising exhibitions; and in the breasts of those who were not well-grounded in Bible truths arose a doubt of the efficacy of the blazing hereafter, so vividly depicted in our Sunday schools as the punishment of sinners.

"That fellow must have been a stoker in hell," remarked a hardened fellow, who had slipped in uninvited.

"Much more likely, sir, that he's a descendant of either Shadrach, Mesach, or Abednego, who were thrown into the fiery furnace and came out unsinged." This in a stern tone of reproof from P. A. Bell, editor of the *Elevator*, who was an intensely interested spectator.

The colloquy was cut short by Delhi, who announced that he would next warm his heart with a little melted lead, a small dipper of which was spattering over the fire. Taking the dipper in one hand and a teaspoon in the other, he poured out a spoonful of the melted lead and turned it into his mouth. A quiver of the stalwart frame was noticeable as he took the spoon from his mouth, and directly afterward he opened his capacious bread-trap and dropped the "metal" on the floor. An ingenious reporter stooped down to pick up the novel casting, but did not carry out his praiseworthy design—he dropped it with much animation, and snapped his fingers in exultant glee.

AN INSPIRING DRAUGHT OF BOILING OIL.

There was just one more astonishing performance—the swallowing of about a drachm—just about a dram—of boiling oil. This cheering draught was poured from a sauce-pan into a small tumbler, and quaffed with much apparent gusto. It was so hot that an ordinary man could scarcely hold the glass in his hand, yet the cast-iron darkey swallowed the terrible stuff as quietly as though it had been the mildest old Bourbon. After getting this aperient down, however, he seemed to be overcome by some tender emotion, for his eyes filled with tears. He was probably thinking of the costive days of childhood and the gentle ministrations of his deceased grandmother.

He next set fire to a saucerful of alcohol, and with a teaspoon poured the flaming liquid down his throat.

Everybody present was greatly astonished at the whole performance. There was no trick or slight-of-hand about any part of it. The fellow is certainly more thoroughly fire-proof than any mortal we have heretofore heard or read of. He has been engaged to appear at Woodward's Gardens, and will give his first exhibition next Saturday afternoon, when he proposes to vary his entertainment by pouring molten lead over his bare arms.

How a Drug Clerk Wed a Widow and a Fortune.

A letter from a correspondent in Washington city, dated October 19, says: Another of those interesting little romances in real life has just come to light in Washington. The *bon ton* are in exstacies over it. A dapper-looking apothecary's clerk has succeeded in marrying a fortune of $2,000,000, and now he has gone west to spend it. The facts in the case, as related to me this morning, are as follows: Six months ago a charming young lady, dressed elegantly and in the hight of fashion, and representing herself to be the relict of a late prominent New York oil speculator, appeared in Washington and took up her residence at the Arlington Hotel. While at the Arlington she one day took occasion to procure an assortment of perfumery, and in quest of that desirable acquisition of the toilet, called at a drug store situated opposite the Treasury Department. Behind the showy counter waited an attractive clerk, a young gentleman of twenty-nine, who was no sooner seen than he had conquered. The next day the relict of the late New York oil speculator invited the elegant drug clerk to a *tete-a-tete* at the Arlington.

Thereafter occurs a blank, until the time of the Baltimore convention, when Mr. Drug Clerk received a mysterious note from New York. He went to Baltimore, there met the lady, was married, remained throughout the convention and quietly returned to Washington to resign his clerkship and exist without visible means of support. The lady soon followed him here, and again went to the Arlington, where she resided some time, occasionally receiving the fortunate husband and loading him with presents of diamonds, rings, gold watches, &c., winding up by transferring to him a whole business lot in San Francisco, with the business thereon, a very valuable piece of property, of which she herself holds a companion in New York. Next they started for Philadelphia, where the lady took a sudden notion to go west, the only notification the ex-drug clerk's friends receiving of his intention being a telegram couched in these words:

"Shan't return. Can't avoid it. Am going to San Francisco."

Yesterday a letter was received from the Pacific Slope, containing the information that the young man had started a magnificent wholesale drug store at the Golden Gate. The immense wealth which has fallen to his lot, together with the extraordinary manner of the match-making, and the beauty and high standing of the wife, are the nine days' wonder. Our late drug clerk is of course a very stylish young man, and a very lucky young man. He was formerly a Captain in the rebel army, where it is reported he served with distinction, is well connected here, and has a good reputation in society.

KEEP to the right as the law directs.
Keep from the world thy friend's defects.
Keep all thy thoughts on purest themes.
Keep from thine eyes the motes and beams.
Keep true thy deed. Thy honor bright.
Keep firm thy faith in God and right.
Keep free from every sin and stain.
Keep from the ways that bring thee pain.
Keep free thy tongue from words of ill.
Keep right thy aim and good thy will.
Keep all thy acts from passion free.
Keep strong in hope, no envy see.
Keep watchful care o'er tongue and hand.
Keep firm thy feet, by justice stand.
Keep true the word, a sacred thing.
Keep from the snare the tempters bring.
Keep faith with each you call a friend.
Keep full in view the final end.
Keep from all hate and malice free.
Keep firm thy courage bold and strong.
Keep well the words of wisdom's school.
Keep warm by night, and by day keep cool.

RATS.—Remarkable stories are related of the marvellous instinct, amounting almost to reason, shown by rats in avoiding the snares set for their destruction. The following singular instance of this is related to have recently occurred in Chicago. In a house where the rats had been very troublesome traps had long been set, but to no purpose. Finally some of the family determined to watch the trap. It was cunningly set. Soon a young rat appeared, and was about stepping on the fatal spring, when an old rat rushed to the rescue, seized the indiscreet juvenile by the tail, and dragged him off to his hole.

HENDRICK'S majority in Indiana is 1,-148.

New Advertisements.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

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Child's Commentator

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AGENTS Wanted—For HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S campaign book, with lives of the candidates and leading men *of all parties.* 20 *Steel Portraits.* $5 to $20 a *day* rapidly and easily made. Write and see. Particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Ct.

GUARANTEED BONDS!

Payable in New York City, for sale at prices that will pay over 12 per cent. on the investment. MUNICIPAL BONDS of the highest grade always on hand. THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, 14 Pine Street, New York.

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STOVE GLOSS!
Unparalleled Success!!

Over Twenty-Four Thousand Gross Sold in Less Than Nine Months.

It Makes a Stove Shine Like Burnished Silver.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPER FOR IT.

If he don't have it, go to the next store; but don't be humbugged into buying or using any of the old polishes when you can get

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

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Every Jobber and Retail Dealer in the United States has or will have it for sale.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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The subscribers are Manufacturers' agents for R. W. Read's celebrated ASTHMA RELIEF, the best remedy for Asthma yet discovered. Instant relief guaranteed or purchase money refunded. The medicine is put up in three sizes, which retail for 25c., 50c. and $1. Persons remitting price will have the medicine sent free by mail or express. Also samples sent free to any who desire. ETHRIDGE, TULLER & CO., Rome, New York.

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THE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT

has proved itself to be the HANDSOMEST AND MOST DURABLE EXTERIOR PAINT KNOWN.

Sample card of beautiful colors and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country furnished free by all dealers and by

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
32 Burling Slip, New York,
Or, Cleveland, Ohio.

Death! Bad Breath!

Millions of young and old people (both sexes) are tortured daily with disordered Stomach, Blood, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, viz.: Ague, nervous headache, palpitation, giddiness, drowsiness, no energy, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, gravel, weak back, constipation, piles, &c., &c. We religiously commend our GOLDEN PACKAGES. Never fail. Mailed free for $1. Describe your case. Circular free. Address CITY INFIRMARY, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for Blueing Clothes. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's name on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & CO., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

5000 AGENTS WANTED.—Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear from $5 to $10 per day. Two entirely new articles, salable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N.J.

$500,000 IN BANK.

Grand GIFT CONCERT.

Postponed to December 7, 1872.

THE SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, announced for September 28, has been postponed to December 7, 1872, because the accumulation of orders the few days before the drawing made it physically impossible to fill them without a few days' delay, and as a short pospondment was inevitable, it was determined to defer it to a time that would make a full drawing sure by the sale of all the tickets.

The money necessary to pay in full all the offered gifts is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 25, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert fund $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

1,000 Prizes, amounting to

$500,000 IN CASH.

will be awarded, the highest prizes being $100,000, $50,000, 25,000, and down in regular gradation to 100, which is the lowest.

The drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25, in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to

GOV. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

F. P. TIERNEY.........................JAMES F. NULL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE —OF— TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-'71.-tf.]

OATMAN & LAKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10.-1y.*]

F. A. SHOEMAKER.............WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

GEO. A. BERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in rooms recently occupied by W. H. Sechler, Esq., in Thomas Lloyd's new building, Centre street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 16.]

C. L. PERSHING,
Attorney-at-Law.

Office on Franklin street, (up stairs,) over Benton's Hardware Store, Johnstown, Pa.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.]

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest or upon time with interest at fair rates.



Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

Geis & Foster,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street.
Johnstown, Pa.

invite the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of

SUMMER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY GOODS
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
AT EVERY PRICE!

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

DR. CARPENTER,

136 MULBERRY STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.,

Is now treating successfully

Consumption, Bronchitis,

and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, with his COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS, CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.

During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from all parts of the country. **The Inhalation** is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant, and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.

The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich, healthy blood.

The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies which consists of*

One Inhaler: One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle Anti-Hæmorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing medicines to last one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25. Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free.—Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Dr. Carpenter's *CATARRH REMEDY* will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its forms successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured.

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
August 9, 1872.-1y.

T. D. CASEY, late of Robert Woods & Co.
C. T. FOGARTY.....................JAMES CASEY.

CASEY, FOGARTY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MONONGAHELA & OLD RYE WHISKY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Wines, Gins, Brandies, &c.,

No. 315 Liberty Street.

Dec. 6, 1871.-9m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [junel:ly.]

OATMAN & BUCK,
Physicians and Surgeons,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made either at the residence of Dr. Oatman or at John Buck's residence.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CASH CUSTOMERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pear Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

House Spouting made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR
UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.

A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.

June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.

PRICES REDUCED!

And Work Warranted!



MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

THOMAS CARLAN[...]

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWA[RE]

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEA[TS]

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Alt[oona]

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, [...] and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and S[...] ery will be sold from manufacturer's [...] price lists, and all other goods in my [...] Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pi[tts]burgh current prices. To dealers I prese[nt the] peculiar advantage of saving them all [...] and drayage, as they are not required [...] freights from the principal cities and no [...] age charges are made. Dealers may re[st as]sured that my goods are of the best quali[ty and] my prices as moderate as city rates. By [...] a fair, upright business, and by prompt[ly and] satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to [merit] the patronage of retail dealers and other[s in] Cambria county and elsewhere. Orde[rs re]spectfully solicited and satisfaction guara[nteed] in all cases. THOMAS CARLAN

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGE[R]

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOV[ES]

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WA[RE]

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUT[ING]

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Str[eet]

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the [right to] sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES L[OW]

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORI[UM]

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITU[RE]

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-tetes
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables
Book Cases,	Dining Tables
Lounges,	Cupboards

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITU[RE]

made to order in excellent st[yle and at] prices. Cabinet and hairmakers [...] all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered [...] point in Johnstown or at Railroad Stati[on] of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Andrew Moses, DRAPER & TAILOR, CLINTON STREET, [...]

DENTISTRY

AT REDUCED RATES

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the public that he has permanently located in EBENSBURG, where he may be found every [...]

DR. HOFFMAN, after having had [...] tice for the space of seven years [...] tate in affirming that he can give perfect satis[faction] in every case relating to the [...] All branches of Mechanical and Surgical [Den]tistry carefully and scientifically perf[ormed.] Particular attention given to filling [...] teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. [For] further information concerning [...] call at his office on High street, [...] Cambria House, where may be examined [sam]ples of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [may 5.]

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug.13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

THE BIGGEST SHIP AFLOAT



PERSONS going to Europe, or those sending for their friends to the *Old Country* ought to buy their tickets from M. P. MEAGHER, Agent for the celebrated **National Line of Steamers** to and from Europe. [...] is remarkable for comfort, speed and [...] Drafts for £1 and upwards sold at the [...] current rates. For further particulars [...] MEAGHER'S BOOK STORE, 136 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa. [June 22, 1872.]

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HAVING introduced new machinery [into our] Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, [CASSI]NETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all [kinds], STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for [...]

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Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE[RY] HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA CO[UNTY], High street, (opposite Union School), West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles and Harness* made [and re]paired and all other work in my line [done] in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates.